

THE.
North-China Herald.
AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 78.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1868.

PRICE, TAELS 12 7/8 ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. Edward Ford Duncanson and Mr. William Henry Gibb ceased in our Firm on 30th June, Mr. Henry Lowcock, Mr. James Muschamp Vickers and Mr. Alexander George Wood having been admitted partners therein on 1st July last.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
180c 16 Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1868.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a General and Commission Business at this Port under the firm of:—LEHMANN, HARTMANN & Co.

CARL LEHMANN,
OSCAR HARTMANN.
240c 14 Osaka, (Hio) 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPIANT & Co.
China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

OLYPIANT & Co.
10de 10 Shanghai 11th Sept., 1868.

INSURANCES.

Queen Fire Insurance Co.

Capital—£2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE undersigned are authorised to accept Risks to extent of £15,000 on any one approved Building or its contents, for Long or Short Periods, at the lowest current rates of premium. All losses settled in Shanghai.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.

240c 9 Shanghai, 24th August, 1868.

THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairman.
Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrence, Esq.
C. O. Iedward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
H. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.

Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.

Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,

WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,

Agents at Shanghai.

15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL,
(ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.

Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.

Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.

Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s.,

and 130s. each.

Marine Engines, both paddle and screw

(for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.

Beam Engines, 100s. each.

Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.

See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES

Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to

£33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and

Paddle Steamers,

Complete with Engines, &c., from

£8 10s. to £20 each.

See Catalogue for full Description and

Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts

With Sails, Rigging, &c. complete, 6s.

6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.

See Catalogue for full Description and

Engravings of above.

up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE.

This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the

Animalcules in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a

Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare

Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each.

For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to £38.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings

of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle

Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing

upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the

above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to

any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods

securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest

and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid

in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London)

payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*. A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent

to save time.

Sole 2860 13th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the Company in China, are prepared

to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE

Risks to Europe, United States, India, the

Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of

Premium current with the Local Offices. Policies

payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore,

Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant

POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one

Building with its contents to the extent of

£5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.



Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE.

Lord Brougham thought so highly of this

Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission

to call it as above. It will distinguish the

stars in a church clock five miles and a flag staff

ten miles, handspikes thirty miles off, and will

define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of

Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and

powerful Glass is of the best make and

possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a

Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each.

For about 25 other varieties ranging in price

up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the

Animalcules in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a

Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare

Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each.

For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to £38.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings

of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle

Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing

upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the

above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to

any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods

securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest

and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid

in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London)

payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*. A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent

to save time.

Sole 2860 13th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents in China for the above named Com-

pany are prepared to grant Policies against Fire

at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one

risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.

2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their con-

tents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents in Shanghai,

Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ARCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1860.

INSURANCES.

THE

North-China Insurance
Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares,
for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000,
OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., (Chairman.

(Messrs. Turner and Co.)

F. H. BELL, Esq.

(Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)

A. M'HEE, Esq.

(Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)

E. H. LAVERS, Esq.

(Messrs. Gilman and Co.)

F. PORTER, Esq.

(Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.)

Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday,

the 12th day of May, 1868, the following

Resolutions were passed, relative to the

continuance of the Company for a further

period of three years from the 1st January

1869; and Notice is hereby given that

applications for Shares in the annexed Form,

will be received at the Offices of the Com-

pany until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not

resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied

by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to

sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf

and generally to represent them in all matters

connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed

at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a

separate Office of the Company will be

opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR

SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby request that you

will allot to me Shares in the above Com-

pany, and agree to accept such Shares, or

any less number you may allot to ; and

agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200

per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to

subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever

required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Printed Forms of Application for Shares

can be obtained at the Office of the Com-

pany.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the

"North-China Insurance Company" shall be

formed for a further period of three years, from

1st Jan., 1869 to 31st Dec., 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time

being of the present Company be appointed to

act as a Provisional Committee to organise the

new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that

the Provisional Committee should adopt as the

basis of the new Company that the Capital

should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000

each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200

per share, and that the Committee be authorised

to issue a prospectus inviting applications for

shares and to proceed with the allotment.

310c (c.a.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES RYLEY left our Firm on the 1st September last, and Mr. H. J. HUNT is authorized to sign for us, per procuration, from this date.

ALT & Co.

14no 18 Nagasaki, Oct. 10th 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARRIED.

At Shanghai, on the evening of the 14th, inst., at the residence of the Bride's Sister, in the presence of Gen. Seward, Esq., U. S. Consul General, by the Rev. Robert Nelson, S. D. Webb, Esq., of New York City, U. S. A. to ADA PANDARINE, youngest daughter of Judson C. St. John, Esq., of Sharon, Conn., U. S. A. No Cards.

LATEST DATES

England, (tel.) Sept. 22 Hankow, Oct. 13
Hongkong, Oct. 11 Nagasaki, Oct. 8
Shanghai, Oct. 8 Yokohama, Oct. 8
Tientsin, Oct. 11 Osaka, Oct. 9

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, July 9 Received via Marselles
Shanghai, Aug. 4 Aug. 24th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1868.		1867.	
	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.
Oct. 13	64	76	68	80
" 14	65	73	69	79
" 15	66	68	68	74
" 16	62	68	64	70

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

DATE.	Time of High or Low Water.		Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h.	m.					
Oct. 10 H.W.	5.43	10.01	S.E. by S.	1	r	30.05	69
" 10 L.W.	1.03	14.07	S.W.	1	r	30.03	73
" 10 H.W.	6.05	11.11	N.W. by W.	1	e	30.09	71
" 11 L.W.	7.49	18.11	N. by N.W.	1	r	30.04	71
" 11 H.W.	3.09	16.11	N. E.	1	r	30.04	73
" 12 L.W.	9.17	10.10	"	1	r	30.12	74
" 12 H.W.	4.56	14.08	"	1	r	30.09	72
" 13 L.W.	6.04	13.01	N. by N.W.	1	r	30.14	69
" 13 H.W.	10.22	20.09	"	1	b	30.17	73
" 14 L.W.	7.05	12.02	"	1	b	30.19	72
" 14 H.W.	10.12	21.07	West	1	r	30.07	74
" 15 L.W.	8.12	11.08	N. W.	1	b	30.26	74
" 15 H.W.	11.54	22.07	"	1	r	30.25	64
" 16 L.W.	8.53	11.04	North	1	b	30.32	66
" 16 H.W.	12.42	22.07	"	1	r	30.30	65

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initiale; b. blue sky; c. clouds; e. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over; cat. (daily); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Ganges" from Hongkong.—Messrs. O. Lima, Mearns, M. Kerr, Smedley, Sassoon, Ellis, & Co., Agent, Josephs, and Taylor. From Singapore.—Messrs. Boyd and Walker. From Marselles.—Messrs. Provand, Todd, Deane, and Weiss. From Southampton.—Miss Trever, Mr. and Mrs. Renton, Mr. and Mrs. Brueggel, Mrs. Howes, Mrs. Twigg, and Miss Hogan; Messrs. Lissau and Mr. Edwards. Per "Suwo-Nada" from Hongkong.—Mr. P. Roberts.

DEPARTED.—Per "Formosa" for Yokohama.—Messrs. Dean, Weiss, Taylor. Per "Costa Rica" for Yokohama.—Messrs. G. Wallis, A. Phillips, C. M. Kerr, H. Nicolson, S. D. Webb and friend. For Nagasaki.—Messrs. S. W. Hyde, M. C. Adams, W. H. Tapp, J. W. Allen. For San Francisco.—E. Binssonnet. For Hingoo.—J. N. O. Smedley. In the steamer—C. H. Baffrin, J. H. Austin, and Falk. Per "Suwo-Nada," for Hongkong.—Miss Andrews, Messrs. Lindau, Fairer and Shaw.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.

Per Annum, Twelve Months, Six Months, Six Months, Three Months, Four Months, all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 pence 6 and.—Five Copies, One Tael. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, One Tael;—such additional line, One Mace. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

The publication of the North-China Herald commenced at 5 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1868.

In a late Hongkong paper, the interminable question—what is civilization, is once more asked; and a slender half soliloquy, half homily is given, not by way of answer, but by way of showing how difficult it is to say what civilization really is, or to reduce to any intelligible generalization the thousand and one heterogeneous ideas with which the term is associated. We fear we cannot do much to answer our contemporary's question; but we are tempted to admire the pleasant self-satisfied manner in which he discourses, and the graceful facility with which he moralizes on questions ranging from the amount of civilization which would be necessary to induce a Chinaman to subscribe for his own journal and peruse its leaders, down to the probable mental and moral development of a Celestial who has only reached the civilizing point of Long Ellis and Grey Shirtings. Everything coming of late from Hongkong has had such a strong infusion of the melancholy element, that we welcome this gleam of genial sunshine as a hopeful sign of returning equanimity. Whether this desirable result arises from the fact that the Victorian colonists have talked themselves into a sort of nightmare on the depression of trade, and then talked themselves out of it under a solemn conviction that the interests of civilization—which in this case may be taken as synonymous with Long Ellis and Shirtings—demand an immediate declaration of war against China, it is not for us to determine.

But even in Hongkong itself there are some phases of civilization that are by no means uninteresting. Mr. Darwin's theory of natural selection has rarely had a more apposite illustration in the political world, than the progress of gambling in Hongkong. For some reason or other, probably explainable on the grounds of European prejudice, gambling has not only not enjoyed, in the west, the fostering care of the powers that be; but has generally been included among those institutions that, to use a popular phrase, are doomed to go to the wall. But in oriental climes the case has been different. The inherent vigour of the gambling propensity has there defied all enemies, and persisted in not succumbing to the exterminating influences which have been brought to bear upon it; and the consequence of this exhibition of undoubted ability to hold its own in the struggle for existence has been, that gambling has in Hongkong been raised into a distinct institution, and recognised as one of the civilizing weapons of crown-colony civilization. It is true that there was, at the time of the inauguration of this beneficent institution, a slight deficiency of a few hundred thousand dollars in the revenue of the colony; and, by a singular coincidence, the new power which a legislature eager in the pursuit of virtuous objects had just invested with the badge of legality and respectability, at once gave symptoms of one of the highest characteristics of modern civilization, namely the ability to pay. No sooner did the benignant eye of the Hongkong philanthropists fall upon the neglected merits of licensed gambling houses, than colonial virtue met with its own exceeding great reward. The gambling-house

proprietors, thus brought within the pale of civilization, in a spontaneous burst of gratitude for justice done to them, thought they could not do better than exhibit their patriotism, by undertaking to contribute a few hundred thousand dollars per annum for the purpose of making Hongkong great, prosperous and free. Such are the triumphs of civilization, and such the rewards that attend upon the enlightened virtues by which it is introduced.

There is, however, another phase of civilization dangling before the eyes of depressed merchants, which may have some connection with the pleasant tone in which our contemporary writes. The prospect of an early war is encouraging in the highest degree; only we are afraid it is too far off. But even that would be temporary in its effects, whereas the first important railway that traverses the empire is to make of Hongkong what every thing else has been already predicted to make of it, the London of the Far East. Of course Shanghai will sink down under the pressure of Hongkong civilization into the insignificance of 'lamsui, "unwept, unhonoured and unused."

Summary of News.

A meeting of shareholders in the North-China Insurance Company, has been held. The Directors' Report for the half year ended 30th June last is, as usual, a record of brilliant success. The Company have in hand Tls. 750,000 in addition to the Tls. 250,000 Capital. It will be seen from our report of the meeting, that the shareholders have agreed to the declaration of an interim dividend of Tls. 1,000 a share.

Little else of interest has occurred since the departure of the mail, except a series of games of cricket between an eleven from H. M. ship Rodney, and eleven of the Shanghai Cricket Club. The result was in favour of the latter, as will be seen by a report which we give elsewhere.

It is not intended, we believe, to hold any Athletic Sports this Autumn. The Committee purpose concentrating their energies on a Spring meeting, when men will be in better fettle after a winter's bracing. A correspondent suggests that the same rule might be applied to the rogata. Rowists, as well as runners, are more fit to train in spring, than in autumn when they are more or less pulled down by the summer.

We notice from Sam Mendel's returns of trade, that the total shipments to Shanghai of plain cotton goods for the eight months ended 16th August last, amount to 146,255,994 yards against 59,293,868 during the same period last year. The fall in the price of cotton, however, prevents the proportion being maintained in the sterling value. This, for plain, printed, and coloured cottons, is £2,550,972 against £1,419,642, last year.

When the present Mixed Court was in course of construction, a great deal was said about a suitable place being at last provided for that purpose; and remarks anything but complimentary were passed on the unsightly barn which disgraced the Consulate compound. But as a matter of fact, the stately edifice in the Maloo is more uncomfortable than the old one. There is hardly a pane of glass in the back windows, and the place is so constructed that a full draught of air is admitted under the roof, while crevices half an inch wide between the glass doors admit a gentle gale below. The place will be simply unbearable in winter.

We hear that the *Hangchow* got on Shoro on the North bank, coming up from Ningpo on Wednesday. Mr. Crowl, the Assistant Harbour Master, who chanced to be near the spot, went on board. The steamer in backing unfortunately sucked his boat under the paddle-wheel and drowned three of her crew.

The process of pumping out the *Ajax* is now being reversed. Water is being pumped into her to clean her. She is of

course in a horrible mess; and the stench from her rotted cargo is sickening. This has all been completely spoiled, even to the contents of the zinc lined cases.

We have to acknowledge with thanks, a copy of "A Grammar of Colloquial Chinese, as exhibited in the Shanghai dialect, by the Revd. J. Edkins." Of its contents we shall have more to say hereafter.

We are glad to learn that the Viceroy has actually removed from office the Prefect of YANG-CHOW and the Magistrate of the district within which the late riot occurred. It is satisfactory, too, to learn that he admits having done so at the request of H. B. M. Consul, instead of trumping up an imaginary charge to avoid the appearance of truckling to foreigners.

A summary of an interesting paper read before the NINGPO Book Club will be found on another page.

The prospects of the CHEFOO gold fields are brightening. A party has lately visited Pingtu and brought back glowing accounts of the wealth of that region.

The *Daily Press* learns from BANGKOK that there has been some serious disagreement between Mr. Alabaster, the acting Consul for Great Britain, and the King of Siam. It appears that Captain Eames, the chief of the Siamese police, started to hunt for some Chanhoo, or smuggled opium, and in the course of his search he entered some Klings' houses, and they by some means got set on fire. The Klings being British subjects, applied to the English Consul for redress, and Mr. Alabaster accordingly applied to the Siamese Ministers. These gentlemen, however, refused all redress, and in consequence Mr. Alabaster hauled down the English flag at the consulate. Despatches have been sent to Singapore asking for the assistance of a gunboat, and letters have also arrived here, per *Omba*, for the commodore.

H. E. Ting-jih-cheng, the present Futai of KIANGSU, has acquired a reputation for astuteness of which we have been amused to learn another proof. It is well known that this lucky Mandarin is a special intimate and protégé of Li; but that he is not so highly esteemed by Tseng-kwo-fan. The latter, indeed, on two different occasions, despite Li's recommendation, prevented Ting's promotion to his present rank. But it is not so well known that he went so far, at one time, as to endeavour to have him dispossessed of the office of Futai and thrown out of employ altogether. Li's influence was sufficient to prevent this, so he retained his position until, a short time afterwards, with Li's aid, he improved it by exchanging it for that of Futai which he now holds. With these facts before us, if we were not assured of his object in doing so, it might seem strange that Ting should at this juncture do anything to prevent Tseng from proceeding to Chihli. One would think he would welcome his departure; for there cannot be a doubt that he is delighted at it. Still, so far from manifesting this, it is reported on good authority that he has petitioned the throne that Tseng be allowed to remain where he is. No one would be more cast down than Ting would be, if his prayer was acceded to; but he knew when he uttered it, that nothing could change the Imperial will; that his prayer would not be heard. Wherefore then lay himself open to a charge of unnecessary meddling? Wherefore run the risk of a snubbing from the sharp tongue of the Empress Dowager? It was because he feared this less than the old grudge of Tseng-kwo-fan, who is proceeding to the capital, where his influence might prove more powerful than it was, when unsuccessfully exerted to deprive him of the office of Futai. By this gracious act he hoped to buy the favor of the old man, until he was powerful enough to stand without it, or in spite of his enmity. If Tseng-kwo-fan could not see through such a transparent device, he would little deserve the great name he has obtained for correctly reading men and their actions.

A summary of HONGKONG news will be found elsewhere.

Editorial Selections.

INLAND TRANSIT DUES.

THE illegal exaction of transit dues on foreign owned cargo is such a stale subject of complaint that it is seldom referred to. A vague hope exists that a remedy will be applied by the new treaty, and in the mean time each new squeeze is fought as it best can be, by the victim. Cases have been of frequent occurrence lately at Ningpo, in which manufactured goods the *bona fide* property of foreigners, and produce either purchased or heavily advanced upon, have been stopped on their way to and from the interior. But the most glaring instance we have heard of, has lately happened near Chinkiang. A quantity of cargo worth about Tls. 700, purchased by a foreign merchant in the country and coming down to him under protection of a transit pass, has been stopped at the Wei-quan barrier near Chin-cheang-pu—a city on the Grand Canal about 95 li North of the Yang-tze—and the three shroffs in charge of it have been seized and cruelly flogged by the officials. A shroff in the employment of another merchant, who was of the party, has been also seized and treated similarly; and the four men are now imprisoned and flogged once a day, for their persistent refusal to pay the tax demanded. Their clothes, watches, and money have been taken from them; and their lives, even, were threatened when they were last heard of. The sole cause for this treatment is that the men refused to pay the barrier squeezes, pleading the protection of the transit passes. These were perfectly in order, and the cargo was really that referred to in them. There is no possible excuse for the conduct of the barrier officials, who are simply perpetrating an illegal squeeze, and trying to enforce it by cruelty. A case so outrageous would be best met by the despatch of an armed boat's crew to forcibly release the goods and the shroffs, and bring their persecutors to Chinkiang for punishment. Some such strong measure is needed to bring the officials in that part of the country to their senses. The case in question is only one of many that have lately occurred, but is especially worth publicity from the outrageous behaviour towards the unhappy Chinamen in charge of the produce. The official in charge of the barrier is a *Ioppo* who farms the taxes of the station from the Peking Government, and holds his appointment direct from the Emperor. The case is therefore a good one for H. B. M. Minister to take up, as he can be met by no excuse of provincial responsibility. The Peking officials have the culprit in their own hands, and his removal may be fairly insisted on. As we remarked before, this case is only one of many in which the same individual has been concerned. He has of late been giving trouble about all goods going up country under transit certificates—always impeding, sometimes impounding them in the present instance. About two months ago, for example, he stopped Tls. 2,000 worth of shirtings belonging to the same merchant, and kept them for twenty-eight days before our Consular authorities could get them released. His conduct was of course reported to the Patai and to the Viceroy; but, equally of course, nothing has been done to punish him, and there the matter rests. These high authorities have tacitly encouraged his infraction of the treaty, and he of course continues the amusing game. Probably the loss of prestige which we have suffered in the recent difficulty, has emboldened him to add personal outrage to his other offences. His having done so should put a point upon his career. If such things are allowed to pass unpunished, there will be an end to all business with the interior; and foreigners may as well make up their minds to retail piece goods to the inhabitants of the treaty ports. The

only one consolation under all these indignities is that they must, by and by, bring matters to a climax, when sweeping redress will be exacted once for all. The co-operative policy is fast bringing our relations with China to a dead-lock, which force will be required to undo. From every part of the country comes a similar tale, missionaries outraged, converts persecuted, goods squeezed, servants bullied—and the action of our representatives is confined to despatches, which the Chinese officials value at the worth of the paper they are written on. We invite Sir Rutherford Alcock's attention to a passage from his own work, "The city of the Tycoon."

"Japan," he writes, "seems fast learning a lesson she would undoubtedly be slow to forget—that the Western Powers, notwithstanding the eagerness and determination they shew to make treaties with a new country—are little disposed to take the necessary steps to cause them to be respected. And if they should come to the conclusion, based upon a certain experience—that every obligation contracted may be systematically evaded with impunity—if only such evasion be carried on under cover of professions of amity and good faith—it will be hard to get any substantial advantage out of treaties."

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

We have always held one opinion as to the excellence of the internal administration of the Shanghai General Hospital. There can be no doubt that the sisters of charity are models of devotion, care, and patience. The "Sœurs de St. Vincent de Paul" are honourably known all over Europe as the most assiduous and experienced nurses that can be found, and Shanghai was unquestionably fortunate in securing their invaluable services. All those who have visited the charitable institutions of Paris must have a favourable recollection of the "Hospice des Enfants Assistés" in the Rue d'Enfer, and the equally admirable but less ancient "Hospice des Orphelins." Both these institutions are cared for by sisters of the great order which owes its name to the devoted Lazarist, whose piety illustrated the history of the Gallican church in the 17th century. It is no exaggeration to say that the sisters of charity are the most solicitous and experienced nurses in the world. The religious systems of England are not favourable to the development of that special type of character which is necessary to form a thoroughly good nurse for the sick. Though in the domestic circle English women leave nothing to be desired, they are not great as professional nurses. One splendid exception was exhibited in the Crimean war, and the incredulous admiration of her countrywomen proved how little used they were to behold the combination of courage, wisdom, tact and tenderness which has immortalized the name of "Nightingale." No stronger proof of the incompetency of English nurses for the sick can be given, than the fact that the character of "Sarah Gamp" should be accepted without surprise as a representative of a class. On the continent, we find no such figures vulgarizing the solemn hours of suffering, by greediness and intemperance; but on the contrary, Art loves to employ itself in painting the gentle and kindly women who move "like creatures native unto gracious act" amidst the wards of hospitals, and beside the beds of the afflicted and the poor. We repeat Shanghai is to be congratulated on having its sick people attended by nurses of the right class. The climate and the conditions of our life ensure us nearly all, (unless we are rarely fortunate) certain periods of illness; and a busy Hong is by no means a pleasant place to be ill in. The invalids' associates may be, and indeed generally are, kind and sympathetic; but they have very little time for visiting. The indisposition of one employed largely augments the work of others, and the invalid has many weary

hours of pain to pass in solitude. When the crisis of the disease is over, this absence of cheerful surrounding often delays the recovery of the patient, who sinks into what is commonly called "a low state" from which he has to be roused with difficulty, or, in which he is shipped off to Japan or Chefoo. Now, though a Hospital ward is not of course more lively than a private house, still those who have been tended by the sisters of charity in one of the private rooms of the General Hospital, always speak of the nursing as most sedulous, and of the bright kindly presence of the nurses as helping on the cure.

When many arrangements are so excellent, it is to be regretted that there should be anything to desiderate; but we must again draw attention to the fact that the Hospital will never properly fulfil its mission unless there be a resident House Surgeon. Nursing can do much, but nursing cannot do everything. Cases must occur sometimes, in which a patient arrives after the second visit of the medical man, which takes place we believe about 4 P.M. He is then left in non-professional hands until 8 o'clock the next morning. This is clearly improper. There are, as every one knows, certain stages of dysentery, of cholera, and indeed of all complaints, when prompt remedies are imperatively necessary if the patient is to recover. Surgical cases, also, cannot without great danger be left for examination and treatment for fourteen or fifteen hours! We are specially anxious that our object in writing this article should not be mistaken. We have boundless confidence in the sisters as nurses, but the best nurse is at certain times no substitute for a medical man; and in the interests of the whole community we draw attention to a defect in an institution; the many excellences of which we have always been the first to point out.

REVIEW.*

THE Taiping Rebellion has become historical. That wild series of incidents and adventures has now taken its place with the wars of olden days, and can be discussed without passion or prejudice. The effects of the great rising are of course still perceptible, but the time has come when we can criticise the conduct of Hong-siew-tsun the Heavenly King of Great Peace, and examine the wisdom of Gordon's policy, and estimate the difficulties of conducting to conquest a body like the "Ever Victorious Army." The present is the age of enormous books. A brilliant living historian, Mr. Kinglake, has devoted two huge volumes and the labor of five years, to the record of the events of little more than a month. Works on this vast scale have their use, and will probably be written from time to time by enthusiastic and indefatigable partisans; but we may be very thankful that all wars are not treated of in the same style and at the same length. Life is not long enough for the reading that has to be put into it. If we reached to the ages of Methuselah, Jared, and Mahalabel we might find time for the study of contemporary events written by historians of the Kinglake type; as it is, we must be thankful that they are not numerous. It is a theme for gratitude that a Mr. Wordy is not met with to descant on every transaction of the passing hour.

We have been led into these reflections by a sight of Mr. Andrew Wilson's admirable book on the Taiping Rebellion. "The Ever Victorious Army" is a very readable publication, and the writer or compiler has avoided the fault of tedious minuteness. We cannot help thinking that there was room for the work. Other writers have glanced at the theme. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, Commander Brine, and Dr. Kenzie have thrown light upon the earlier portion of the rebellion; and Mr. Thomas Taylor Meadows has talk-

ed round and about the subject with the copious volubility and nebulous fluency which can only be attained in a German university. Besides these prominent writers, there are a legion of others who have contributed essays, sketches, and memoirs to the various magazines; but yet there was something more to be done. The history of the campaign of 1863-4 had to be written, and we turn from a first perusal of the new work by Mr. Wilson, with a conviction that the work has been done well. We must never forget the extraordinary difficulties which beset the enterprising "Captain Gordon." He had a hard task in opposing "an enemy of craft and advantage," vastly superior to his own little army in numbers; but his peculiar trials arose from the nature of his own battalions. Chinese from all quarters, disciplined, and undisciplined. Imperialists who had been rebels, and were prepared at the shortest notice to become rebels again, and rebels who joined the Imperial ranks to sow treachery and disunion; who were prepared to desert at the crisis of an action, or to fall upon their comrades in the confusion of a retreat. These were the men who had to be controlled, officered clothed, fed, paid and taught to fight almost in the presence of their foes. Nor were the men the most difficult to direct. The prompt exercise of martial law, and the impartial infliction of military punishments coerced the natives into subjection, but the officers were harder to deal with. They were gathered from all nations, and all countries,—many of them reckless adventurers, whom chance had thrown upon the China coast. They were perpetually quarrelling with each other, transgressing orders, and violating discipline. Yet these rough men at last learnt to respect the brave, loyal gentleman who commanded them. Many instances of the Colonel's influence are to be met with in these pages; indeed it is not too much to say that he moves through every scene in the wild drama, with the dignity of a commanding genius.

We will not spoil our readers' pleasure by long extracts at present, though in future articles we may copy certain passages bearing on disputed points of which the interest yet survives. The sieges of Tai-san and Quinsan, and the account of the treachery of Li Patai are all worthy of notice; and the sketches of prominent statesmen, native and foreign, well deserve to be read with attention. Altogether we have seldom perused a better written, or more timely volume. China matters must sooner or later occupy the time and care of the Legislature; and every publication which seems calculated to educate public opinion at home, deserves the commendation of those whose interests are inseparably connected with the Middle Kingdom.

SHANGHAI.

DISCUSSION is often raised as to the comparative qualities of Chinese and other Oriental nations, though no exhaustive essay, so far as we are aware, has been written on the subject. Especially, a comparison is frequently drawn between Chinese and Hindostanees, without any definite conclusion being arrived at, as to their respective merits. We will not pretend to enter at length into the question; but venture to touch on one point which has suggested itself to us—the superior dexterity of the former as handicraftsmen, and their greater readiness to adopt new forms of manual labour. Calcutta contains a much larger foreign population than Shanghai, and has been occupied by foreigners a much longer time. Yet foreigners, there, monopolise all foreign industries; while those, in China, have fallen almost entirely into the hands of natives.

It is surprising how few foreigners have entered in Shanghai, in the minor industries that are always open where a large population is assembled. We

* The "Ever-Victorious Army," a history of the Chinese Campaign under Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gordon, and of the Suppression of the Taiping Rebellion.

do not speak of storekeeping, which simply consists in retailing foreign manufactures. Naturally, foreigners, knowing best the requirements of their own countrymen, know best what to import, and command a lion's share of this business. We speak of manual industries. With the exception of tailoring, there is hardly a single one represented by foreigners. And even foreign tailors and storekeepers have to endure a serious native rivalry. There is, we believe, one foreign smith, in Hongque; there is also one foreign carriage-builder at the head of the Malou. But they only command a proportionate share of business among the hundred and one native competitors. We doubt whether one man in fifty knows where the shoeing-smith lives; certainly, few think of ordering their horseboy to his forge. The latter is simply told to get the pony shod, and he naturally selects his own countryman, with whom he can arrange a slight squeeze. Similar carelessness prevails in the case of carriages. A carriage wants mending; the horseboy is told to get this done; or perhaps the owner specially seeks out a Chinaman, expecting to be able to contract more cheaply than with his countryman. Foreign saddlers or foreign boot-makers there are none. Yet these are two industries in which one would think a capital business might be made. Cantonese enjoy a large share of the latter; and very fairly deserve it. But a really skilled foreign workman would be patronised by many people who now send home for their boots. A cobbler would not have a ghost of a chance. Any one attempting to found such a business must be a thoroughly good maker, able to "guarantee a fit" as good as his patrons could get in London or New York. Such a man ought to stand as good a chance as a European tailor; and ought to be able to hold his own as well as the latter class prove they can do, over their native rivals. A great many people who regard only cheapness, habitually employ the latter—under a mistaken impression, sometimes; but a great many others, more particular as regards appearance, will be satisfied only by the efforts of a European cutter. Foreign bootmakers hold their own in Calcutta against Chinese competition—for even there Cantonese shoemakers are to be found—and there is no reason why they should not do so here. Turning now to harness-making, we find a perfectly blank field. There is not even a Cantonese saddler. Harness once broken is gone, or is so wretchedly cobbled that it is hardly serviceable. Chinamen would of course learn the work, as quickly as they have done other foreign industries; but a foreigner would get a great deal of business at the outset, and would retain a large share, even after he had educated his native employees to be his competitors. For he might make up his mind to this result. He would not enjoy his monopoly long. Cantonese harness-makers would soon be as numerous, comparatively, as Cantonese bootmakers are now. But a skilled workman, combining a good sales-room with his workshop, would be able to hold his own, notwithstanding.

CHEFOO.

Some time ago there was a report that a large body of Chinese had opened the Pingtu gold mines; and a good deal of excitement ensued from the news. One of the results was the appearance of H. M. Ship *Zebra* in Chefoo bay, where she has remained until now.

It will be recollected that Mr. Alabaster passed through Pingtu on his journey overland from this place to Chinkiang, and he could find no evidence of any body of Chinese miners being in that neighbourhood. Rumours however continued to reach Chefoo that some mining was going on at Pingtu, and in order to discover the truth of the report, our Consul Mr. Markham, accompanied by Captain Trollope, R. N. Lieut. Edwards R. N. and some other persons, journeyed thither.

They have just returned, and from what has transpired from some of the party, the gold region at Pingtu is richer than

any other place yet worked by foreign miners. The mandarins of the place pretended to render the exploring party every assistance but in reality threw impediments in their way. For this reason the result of the visit was not so satisfactory as it might have been if free permission had been given to dig and prospect. The conduct of the mandarin will doubtless be matter of future discussion between the officials who went to Pingtu for a public purpose and the higher Chinese authorities. One of the inferior mandarins informed the party that he could show them a vein of gold in the hills two inches thick, and the absence of workmen alone hindered the unveiling this hidden treasure which is covered up. Still the assurance of the mandarins to the Consul and his party was so positive that there need be no doubt about its existence. The mandarin promised to show the miners, and even to find workmen to dig and find gold; but at the eleventh hour they declined sitting up to their work. Some coolies however were found and set digging in the bed of one of the streams running from the Pingtu range, and in every pan of sand that was washed a small quantity of gold was found. No particular pains were taken in the operation, and the sand was taken at hazard from the first spot come to. While the party was thus engaged in washing for gold, the Mandarins arrived and immediately the coolies decamped. The people of the neighbourhood all state that there is plenty of gold; and that they wish to dig but are prevented by the Mandarins. They all desired to have foreigners amongst them to assist in opening the mines. Of course only a superficial examination of the Pingtu region was made. The chief object of the expedition was to clear up the rumours of the large bodies of miners being in the neighbourhood; and that was satisfactorily resolved in the negative. Of course some calculations were made as to the productiveness of the diggings from what was thus superficially observed, and one of the party who has had long experience in gold mining in California computed that one ton of the earth would yield about one hundred dollars worth of gold. This calculation is to be proved, but mean while this remains is quite in accordance with what the Chinese state; and the Rev. A. Williamson, who may be said to be the best living English authority on the subject of minerals in the North of China, mentions in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society December, 1897, page 67, that 100 catties of the sand at Pingtu was worth about 1000 cash. Even at this low value a good deal of money might be made by miners, as two men could easily wash ten times '00 catties in a day. No doubt the gentleman who computed the sand to be worth \$100 a ton or about 6000 cash per 100 catties, considered the matter as if the sand were properly worked, with every facility for digging deep into the earth, and proper appliances of water etc., to work the sand efficiently.

The news of this has naturally created a stir here, and it is very likely that all the foreigners who are now scattered in the mines close by Chefoo, will turn their attention to the more promising land of Pingtu. There are about 60 foreigners in all—and in a body they would be allowed to work in peace, as no doubt they would cultivate the friendship of the natives who would all be on their side.

There are some Chinese disciplined troops coming here from Tientsin, "the Chung-how Rifles," and it is said they are to protect the mines and drive away all foreigners from the diggings. It is not worth while forestalling what will most probably happen should the Chinese authorities attempt to use force against the miners, but it is no secret here that the foreign diggers are not the least alarmed at anything the Chinese rabble can do against them. Report says that the diggers are well armed, and it is to be hoped that no collision will ensue, or else some of the Chung-how Rifles may come to grief.

One of the party remained in the neighbourhood of Pingtu to make further explorations, and he is expected to return here in a few days when a further report on the whole question shall be sent to you.

18th October 1893.

NINGPO.

On the evening of the 9th inst., the second of the new series of lectures was delivered by Chris. Gardner, Esq., Interpreter to H. B. M. Consulate, the Rev. Mr. Butler in the chair.

The lecturer commenced by remarking that his contribution to the lectures of the Society, consisted of a translation which he feared would be found somewhat lengthy, of a Chinese novel or rather novelette. He had intended to have made some remarks upon Chinese novels, and have given some

explanation of the plot of the story he was about to read. Especially he would have liked to have made some observations upon the transformation of one of the personages of his story, into the tutelary deity of the district where the story is concerned, and to have said something on tutelary deities generally. But, remembering that Dr. McArthur had promised to lecture upon the subject of the Chinese Pantheon, he felt that he would be presumptuous and deserving of the fate of Phaeton if he were in any way to attempt to forestal, by his efforts, the Doctor's promised paper. He would therefore commence reading his translation. The lecturer then read a translation of the second of the stories contained in the collection entitled 今古奇觀. This story entitled "The Two Magistrates or the Orphan Girl" turned upon the trials and troubles of an orphan girl, the daughter of a district Magistrate. Deprived of office and pressed by the Government to pay for an enormous quantity of commissariat rice destroyed by a calamitous fire, her father had died of grief; and on his decease, the daughter and her sole friend, a girl and her maid, were sold as slaves. The purchaser was a man whom the girl's father had once befriended, and now anxious to repay his debt and evince his gratitude, he treated the child of his deceased benefactor with the utmost kindness and respect, and endeavoured with the greatest consideration to assuage her grief and render her position more tolerable. His wife however, grew jealous of the young lady, named Yueh Hsiang, and sought by every means in her power to aggravate the natural hardship of her situation. Too generous to trouble her master and benefactor with complaints of the ill-treatment she was secretly subjected to by the jealous shrew, Yueh Hsiang endured all in silence, and it was only by an accident that the master of the house discovered that his wishes for the happiness and comfort of his benefactor's daughter were completely disregarded and a constantly set at naught. Angry and grieved, he summoned his wife, told her under what obligations the father of his protégée had placed him, expressed his desire to soften the hardships of her orphan lot, and announced his determination to protect her at all hazards. Although mad with jealousy and rage, the wife suppressed her feeling for a time, and all apparently went well. The master was, however, compelled to leave home for a while, and taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by his absence, the wife inflicted upon Yueh Hsiang all the tortures which jealousy could devise or a cruel disposition put in force. Officers of the most degraded, duties the most menial, were forced upon the tender and delicate child who, reared in luxury and comfort, had never until her father's death, known a harsh word or been exposed to a single hardship. Worn out and broken hearted, she finds no relief save in tears, and when her mistress, having exhausted all her devices of torment, determines to sell her as a slave, the poor girl is inclined to hail any change as a release. Propitious fates however interfere; the new purchaser of the girl learns by accident her history, adopts her as his daughter, and providing her with a dowry and trousseau, marries her to the son of a colleague, high in official employ. The night the marriage is arranged, the spirit of the deceased Magistrate, the father of Yueh Hsiang, appears in dream to his daughter, and, assuring him that kindness and humanity will have their reward, informs him that, as tutelary deity of the neighbourhood, it shall be his task to watch over and protect the fortunes of the family.

Such is a rude sketch of a story, which, rendered into admirably idiomatic English, the Lecturer read to a numerous and evidently deeply interested audience. It is obviously impossible, in a report written from memory, to do justice to the numerous felicitous renderings and happy equivalents by which the story was turned into familiar and pleasing English. Proverbs were of constant occurrence, and unless they owed more to the translator's imagination and ready pen, than to their native force and aptness, many of them were well worthy of a place among the sage sayings of Chinese Literature. The hexameters too into which the introductory verses were rendered were remarkably good; and the applause with which the reading was greeted was a sufficient and satisfactory indication that the endeavours of the Lecturer to afford an evening's entertainment to the community of Ningpo, while making, at the same time, a contribution to the general stock of knowledge respecting social life in China, were well appreciated and thoroughly successful.

In moving a vote of thanks, Dr. McArthur remarked that especial credit was due to the Lecturer for having marked out as it were, a new track, in this presenting an introduction to Chinese life and society;

and he felt quite sure that he was expressing the wishes of the society and the community, in hoping that before very long, the Book Club might be favoured with another paper from the same pen.

Mr. BOWEN seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation, and with the customary thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

The next Lecture will be delivered in a fortnight by E. C. Lord, Esq., U. S. Consul, on "The rebel occupation of Ningpo."

HONGKONG.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 10th instant. The colony is congratulated on having got free of debt. It was insolvent in 1866, but has paid all its debts, although under the burden of an increased establishment, in 1893. It is this very establishment which seems, to non-residents, to crush it. It is a puzzle to them what so many officials can find to do. It is very satisfactory to find from a remark by the Chief Judge, in the Legislative Council, that the new Governor of Macao perseveres in his reforms.

"The Chief Justice observed that in Macao considerable improvements had now been made, as the Governor now passed all the emigrants himself. The Governor of Macao had told him that he had rejected over 300 of the emigrants and that there were working on the roads in the chain-gang, no less than twenty-three brokers for having obtained coolies by fraud. He (the C. J.) thought it was desirable that the Emigration Officer should be a person who did not mix with the ship captains."

The Daily Press thinks that "if Hongkong became the terminus of the first railway that pierced through the heart of China, trade would leave Shanghai" as quickly as it has grown here. It reasons as follows:—

"While the country South of the Yangtze and along its course was overrun with Nien-foi and rebels, it was often more easy for the provinces not immediately on the river to get their supplies of European goods from Canton than from Shanghai; and Hongkong supplied the Canton traders. But when the interior of the country becomes tolerably quiet, and the roads and rivers free from rebels and plunderers, Shanghai, and the Yangtze ports supplied from there, are the natural entrepôts of the whole valley of the Yangtze, and of its tributaries. Hongkong ceased to be a depot for any portion of the direct supply of goods to China, except that portion which is required by the Kwan-tung, Kwang-si, and Fokien provinces. Shanghai must take the whole trade of Northern and interior provinces. Suppose Hongkong to be as well governed as it is said to be mis-governed, and to be a perfect paradise of freedom and absence from taxes and imposts, why should a Chinese trader from the other side the Meiling mountains come or send to Canton and Hongkong over mountain roads for his goods, when his produce finds an outlet at Shanghai, and his purchases can come quickly and cheaply to him by water. A good deal of the trade that formerly came to Hongkong goes now to Shanghai, because that is its natural course, from which it was diverted for a time by wars and rebellions."

The same paper quotes the arrival from San Francisco of the sailing ship *Abner*, before the P. M. Steamer *China*, with five days later dates than were brought by the latter. It also says that, by that steamer, "information has been received from the Italian Consul at Yokohama, that the unknown vessel that was brought into Hakodate sometime since by the Japanese authorities, and at first supposed to be the *Providenza*, now proves to be the *Cayalti*, Captain De Nicini. This information was obtained from an old policy of insurance, and some other papers found on board the strange craft. Where the *Cayalti* was last from, what has become of her captain and crew, and what were the particulars of the fearful tragedy enacted on board before she was found by the Japanese, remains, however, as yet a sealed book."

It is reported that an English line of steamers is to be run between Hongkong and Manila. The case in which the British steamer *Kushan* was fired at by the Chinese gunboat *Chinhai* has been settled by the dismissal of the Frenchman commanding the latter.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of Shareholders was held on the 16th instant. Present—Messrs. Bell, Chairman, Lavers, Michie, Porter and Smith Directors. Little, Carter, Robertson, Till, Dalgleish, Maitland, Hargreaves, Blane,

Overweg, Milsom, Reid, A. A. Gundry, Brand, Maccall, Forbes, King, Lindsay, Gubbay, etc.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that since their last meeting, their Chairman, Mr. Bryans, had been called away by the exigencies of business to Hongkong. It was a matter of much regret to the Directors that they had lost the services of a colleague of such zeal and ability, and who had always taken so much interest in the affairs of the Company. Also, in pursuance of the expressed desire of shareholders that a branch office should be opened in London, the Directors had dispatched Mr. Mackintosh, their late Secretary at Shanghai, to take charge of the Company's business there. He could not allow the opportunity to pass without testifying to the zeal and ability Mr. Mackintosh had always displayed in discharge of his duty here. It was a source of gratification to the Directors that the post would be so ably filled. He (Mr. B.) regretted that they had not an abler Chairman on this occasion; but his duties were so light and satisfactory that he might perhaps be able to discharge them. He had to lay before them the Report of the Directors for the half year ended 30th June last, which might probably be taken as read.

REPORT.

"The Directors have much pleasure in laying before the Shareholders the annexed Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts of the Company for the half-year ending 30th June 1868, which shew in addition to the paid up Capital of Tls. 250,000 a balance in hand on that date of Tls. 750,499.46.

The Net Amount of Premia received during the six months contrasts favorably with the corresponding period of 1867, shewing an increase of Tls. 16,855, and it is also satisfactory to remark that the losses and claims paid are considerably less although necessarily embracing a much longer period.

Since the last Report Agencies have been established for the purpose of taking risks at Takao, Tamsui and Keelung, and it is hoped that a satisfactory business may result therefrom; and for the protection of the Company's interests in the settlement of claims, etc., at Sydney, Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, Jr., has been appointed Agent at that port.

A vacancy having occurred at the Board of Directors by the resignation of Mr. W. J. Bryans, Mr. E. C. Smith has been temporarily appointed in his place, and is proposed as a Member of the Court.

It is proposed at the ensuing meeting to obtain the sanction of the Shareholders to the declaration of an interim dividend payable before the end of the present year."

WORKING ACCOUNT.

1st Jan. to 30th June 1868.		Tsols.
To Net Premia	402,156.30	
" Policy Fee	2,229.75	
" Interest Account	16,812.08	
" Commissions	847.20	
	Tsols 422,070.23	
1st Jan. to 30th June 1868.		Tsols.
By Agency Commissions	16,681.66	
" Agency Charges	2,660.00	
" Shanghai Charges	15,308.03	
" Hongkong Charges	4,885.05	
" Losses and Claims paid	208,549.81	
" Exchange Account	1,045.20	
" Balance	172,304.23	
	Tsols 422,070.23	

The business before them—the Chairman continued—was simple, all discussion would probably be confined to the discussion of an ad interim dividend. He would propose therefore

That the accounts to the 30th June, 1868, and the report of the Court of Directors be passed as printed.

This was seconded by Mr. PORTER and carried. Mr. J. T. BRAND had much pleasure in proposing the next resolution.

That the appointment of Mr. E. C. Smith as a Director in the room of Mr. Bryans, be confirmed.

This was seconded by Mr. GUBBAY and carried.

Mr. LAVERS, with reference to the last paragraph of the report, wished to say a few words about the declaration of an interim dividend. He thought their financial position fully warranted this step. The Company had Tls. 1,121,000 in hand. They had to pay losses, of which the amount had been ascertained, Tls. 46,000, which left them a balance of Tls. 1,075,000. Putting these statistics before them, he proposed—

That in consideration of the large accumulation of funds in the possession of the Company and in view of the formation of the new Company for the period 1869-71, the Directors be authorized to declare an interim dividend to the extent of Tls. 250,000, and payable to the Shareholders as soon as possible.

Mr. HANCOCK seconded this resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. CARTER would like to know whether the deed of settlement permitted this measure.

The CHAIRMAN said the Directors had taken the opinion of the Company's legal adviser; and this was to the effect that a majority of shareholders had power to declare an interim dividend.

Mr. TRAUTMANN asked whether shareholders would have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the terms of the new deed of settlement, before the new Company was formed.

The CHAIRMAN said that a Committee had been appointed with full power to draw up this deed; but that they would be very happy to receive any suggestion.

Mr. TRAUTMANN thought some provision ought to be made to enable the N-China to keep up with other Companies, in the following respect. At present it had lost much river business because other Companies not only returned the 10 per cent, which it does, to contributing shareholders, but return, every six months, from 6 to 8 per cent bonus to all premium payers. He (Mr. T.) suggested therefore that the new deed should provide for the return of 1/2 of the profits to all premium payers, no matter whether shareholders or not. This would give each premium payer an extra bonus of about 10 per cent on premia paid, and would very much enlarge the Company's business.

Mr. LITTLE said, when last at Kiukiang, he found many of his old Chinese friends has gone over to the Yang-tze Company for this very reason. His experience therefore corroborated Mr. Trautmann's.

The CHAIRMAN said the question brought forward was one of great importance; but it was one which could hardly be taken into consideration, and decided upon at this Meeting. It involved a complete alteration in the allotment of profits, and affected therefore the constitution of the Company. The Directors would consider the question and call a special meeting to discuss it, if they thought necessary.

Mr. TRAUTMANN thanked the Chairman; and the meeting broke up.

Correspondence.

THE YANGCHOW DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The transfer of Tseng-quo-fan to Chihli has bearings on the interests of Foreigners that cannot be disregarded. Though he has for the most part been considered no friend of ours, still we cannot but regret that he should be taken away at a time when we were beginning to take an interest in him. We had reviewed his actions towards us, and begun to question the grounds on which his supposed hostility to us were founded; and the result had been anything but conclusive. We were astonished at the absence of all data for such an opinion. Though no one doubted that he was against us, no one could point to a single act that could even be warped into a semblance of hostility to foreigners or to the march of progress.

If he and ever thrown the weight of his influence into the scale against us, it had been under the cover of that impenetrable veil of secrecy that is said to surround him. Without facts to justify our verdict, we still felt that he was no friend of ours, and but for the theft of the famous secret memorial, this feeling might have continued.

There, in a document that was never meant to meet a foreign eye, were recommended things that astonished us as coming from a mandarin, but most of all from Tseng-quo-fan. True it contained remarks concerning us, that were not very flattering to our motives in coming to this country; but then they were made to a throne prejudiced against us, and his own position and the chance of his suggestions receiving proper consideration might have required that he should speak of us in no admiring terms. He was backing up demands that had been made by us, in a manner and to an extent that to the pure celestial eye might appear seditious, overturning their favorite traditions with the ruthlessness of an iconoclast. He was recommending that the barbarian Emperors should be considered of the same ethereal composition as the son of heaven; that their ministers should be admitted without the awful Fung-shuey which all but he feared and did battle for. He advocated freedom in religion—in the strong faith that, however Confucianism might be assailed, truth would ever prevail over error.

To the admission of foreign steamers to compete with the native boats on the rivers and the lakes, he did not see his way; but neither do some European countries to the opening up of their inland waters.

He feared that the introductions of telegraphs and railways might take the bread out of the people's mouths, and create riots and disturbances. Of course we know this to be a mistake; but it is a natural one, being one of those into which the sages of even our own country fell.

The whole memorial indeed is that of a man freely open to reason, and ready to base everything on reason, bold to a degree, and free from the slightest trace of superstition. It is the work of a mind that would not hesitate to burn the sacred images of the Gods if a useful purpose were to be served thereby. By an accident, or through the venality of some official underling, the secret dispatch was spread before eyes never meant to behold it; and the result was a general admission on the part of foreigners, that Tseng-quo-fan was the leader of a more advanced school than had yet appeared amongst the politicians of the celestial empire. Some of us did indeed fall into the mistake of comparing his ideas with our own, instead of with those of his own countrymen; and thus saw nothing in the concessions he recommended the throne to grant to foreigners and foreign ideas. But it is evident that those who did so were wrong, for the standard of progress with which Tseng-quo-fan must be compared, must be that prevailing amongst his own countrymen, not that which obtains amongst us. If this be admitted, where will we find a man in all the length and breadth of this vast Empire, to compare with him in the liberality of his recommendations? In seeking for such a man, we must not forget to look for him only amongst officers of the same authority and who speak under the same sense of responsibility; for it is one thing to admit a fact when that admission will have no influence on the issue, and quite another when it will be all potent in determining it.

Judged then by this memorial, and if not in consequence of, at least in spite of his later action in the Yangchow affair, we cannot refuse to Tseng-quo-fan the palm for liberality in his ideas, justice and courage in his mode of action.

We are scarcely yet sufficiently cooled down to estimate rightly the conduct of Tseng in the settlement of the Yangchow affair. At all events we cannot be said to have calmly considered it. Philipines have indeed been written, recording the cowardliness of the attack and the conduct of the Viceroy in not at once complying with our demands for compensation and redress. But these demands have never been viewed excepting from our own stand point; indeed they can scarcely be said to have been viewed from any point at all.

Certain demands were made by Mr. Medhurst, and without any consideration we have fallen to, and we think somewhat rashly, blamed Tseng for not acquiescing in them. Let us not take it for granted that nothing but what is just and proper has been demanded, and that the reason negotiations have been unsuccessful was merely the return of the *Kinuldo*. The terrors of our redoubtable frigate could scarcely have been less dreadful to Tseng at Shanghai than at Nanking, seeing that she could have returned to Nanking in a day. It is scarcely fair to lay all the blame of the failure of negotiations on poor Capt. Bush. He was doubtless much to blame for leaving Mr. Medhurst; but before we accuse him of being the cause of negotiations miscarrying, we ought to know whether there was no other reason for it.

Were the demands made upon the Viceroy just, and such as he could be expected to admit? It will be in the memory of all that they amounted to five.

1st.—Degradation of the Chefoo.
2nd.—The punishment of the Literati.
3rd.—The payment of 2,000 taels compensation.

4th.—The welcoming back to Yangchow of the missionaries by the offending Chefoo.

5th.—The issue of a proclamation stating the affair and the manner in which it was punished—the engraving of this on stone, and its erection for the information of all subsequent generations.

Though the public have already passed sentence on their rejection, we may yet be allowed to consider these demands. The case is not yet settled, and the blame of its being so is considered to lie with the obstinacy of the Chinese, and the failing of an otherwise worthy old officer of our Navy.

At first sight, the demands of Mr. Medhurst seem not only fair but moderate. We must not however lose sight of the fact that

* The writer is in error here, and the error is material, as will be seen further on. Mr. Medhurst only claimed that the missionaries should be welcomed back by the incumbent Chefoo—not necessarily the offender in the present instance.

this depends altogether on the case having been proved. That an outrage was committed cannot be doubted; but it would be unfair to punish the Chefoo and the Literati for it, unless they were proved to have occasioned or been concerned in it. We require then to be in possession of all the facts of the case, before we can fairly judge of Tseng-quo-fan's rejection of our demands. That a compensation should be awarded to the sufferers is but fair; and the amount asked is rather small than excessive. We now come to demand No. 4, but there we are met by a difficulty. Supposing the Chinese to have complied with demand No. 1, how are they to comply with No. 4 for, if the Chefoo has been already degraded, how is he to come forward and ask the missionaries to return? * Is he to do this before or after his degradation? On the former supposition, is it not unusual for an officer to discharge any duty while on his trial, and much more so after he has been condemned? On the latter supposition, what would be the use of his requesting the Missionaries to return to Yangchow, after he had lost his position in the city—and had ceased to be one of its mandarins?

Coming to No. 5, we would only ask, is it fair to ask the Chinese to erect a standing memorial to their own disgrace? Is it usual in this or any other country? Is it just or even expedient in any manner of viewing it? We answer, no. The punishment of the ring-leaders, and the degradation of the Mandarins if proved guilty, together with the payment of the blood money, would amply suffice for all the ends of justice and the assertion of our position in China; and if we push matters farther, and thus raise obstacles to the peaceful settlement of this affair, we will lay ourselves open to the charge of bullying a weak and helpless power.

In this case, it seems to be the opinion of all, that the Mandarins are principally to blame, and that the great heart of the people is with us. If this opinion be correct, we ought to take care that the guilty only be punished, and do anything rather than awaken the anger of the well meaning populace, a result that would certainly occur if we compelled them to erect a tablet to their own disgrace, and perpetuate to after generations the foul stain which the machinations of a few evilly-disposed persons have cast on the fair fame of their fine old city.

Yours truly,

SPEER TATOR.

* The previous note explains away this difficulty.

CRICKET.

THE match of the cricketing season was commenced last week and was an intensely exciting affair. The Eleven were chosen from the *dile* of the cricketing fraternity, but were content to enter the field under the modest and unassuming names of "Feebles" and "Duffers." The former was captained by Augustus Broom Esq., whose name is sufficient guarantee for the style in which his team performed. Their opponents were marshalled under Samuel Walker Esq. (of Messrs. Blair & Co.) and it is needless to say how his team were handled. The "Feebles" won the toss, and their respected Captain and Mr. Jerdein went to the wickets. Jerdein was prepared to play a careful innings, but a straight ball disposed of him for a duck's egg. Maclean took his place, and played a brilliant innings of 15. The Captain did not long survive the loss of his companion, and retired amid the universal plaudits of the opposing camp and the spectators, in which even the umpires joined. Milne was truly unlucky, for being well in and having scored 37 he was run out. Moller followed and made a rattling score of 9, which he would have largely increased had his wind permitted: he expressed himself thankful at the opportunity of retiring furnished him by cleverly putting his right and left legs in the line of the wicket, and thus impeding the direction of the ball, which happened to be straight. Welsh played steadily for 10, and was succeeded by Cromarty, on whose powers of batting much dependence had been placed, and whose advent had been anxiously looked forward to by all the spectators. Nor were they disappointed; for we do not hesitate to pledge our professional reputation to the effect that a more brilliant display of fine cricket was seldom, if ever, witnessed. His zeal outran his discretion, however, and so did the ball (magnificently manipulated by Mr. Walker) his legs. Carter also would have played well had he scored more, but this was beyond his power, and he retired gracefully for O. Cooper ran well, generally, for his 15, but an unforeseen obstacle somewhere midway between the wickets caused him to stumble and

"feebly" fall from time to time. The fields-men, headed by the wicket-keeper, magnanimously refused to take advantage of these slips, so that he was spared to be bowled. The two Cumines played excellently, it was hard to say who was the better, but the general opinion inclined to the side of the one "not out." Speculation was rife on the ground as to the further score he would have made had the 10th man not parted company with him: bets indeed were openly offered of 5 to 2 against the taker's naming the score he would have made under the circumstances. The Umpires seemed to take great interest in the game, indeed it might be matter of reproach to them that they were at times almost partisans. But we are not inclined to cavil at this, for as we have said, the interest in the whole affair was intense. The decisions of a legal umpire who is also an authority on cricketing matters, showed a marked difference to his recent judicial ones, being short and to the point. It was doubtless a satisfaction to him to know that no appeal lay from them. 18 wickets testify to the quality of the bowling, and we only regret that our reporter did not succeed in catching the exact number of overthrows (from 20 to 30) which would have proved the excellence of the fielding.

FEELDES.

FIRST INNINGS.

Jordela	.....	b. Kneller	.....	0
Broom	.....	b. Kneller	.....	12
Maclean	.....	b. Kneller	.....	15
Milne	.....	run out	.....	57
Wah	.....	b. Kneller	.....	10
Moller	.....	b. Kneller	.....	10
Cromartie	.....	run out	.....	13
Carter	.....	b. Kneller	.....	15
Croft	.....	b. Kneller	.....	15
Cumine, A.	.....	run out	.....	8
Cumine, C.	.....	run out	.....	8
Byes & Wide	14	No balls	2	28

154

The match was resumed on Friday, the Duffers taking their turn at the wickets. They were put out in their first innings for 53; but promised to make a much better stand in the second, having already scored 35 with one wicket down when darkness obliged to the stumps to be drawn.

DUFFERS.

1ST INNINGS.

Cameron	.....	b. Milne	.....	5
Fraser	.....	b. Milne	.....	0
Green	.....	b. Milne & Cumine	.....	0
Kneller	.....	run out	.....	17
Leithbridge	.....	b. Milne	.....	0
Walker	.....	b. Milne	.....	0
Stuart	.....	b. Milne	.....	4
Church	.....	b. Milne	.....	0
W. A. Hagg	.....	b. Cumine & Milne	.....	0
McKinnon	.....	b. Milne	.....	1
Rawlinson	.....	not out	.....	16
Byes & Wide	14	No balls	2	28

53

It was intended to continue the game last Wednesday; but it seems like most other Shanghai matches to have died a natural death.

A match between "Eleven of the Cricket Club" v. "Eleven of H. M. S. Rodney," was played on the 14th, when the band of the latter vessel was in attendance. The combined attraction of music and cricket induced a large number of spectators to encourage the players by their presence. The match resulted in favour of the Club with 10 wickets to spare.

H. M. S. RODNEY.

1ST INNINGS. 2ND INNINGS.

Ogle b. St. Croix	.....	13 b. Waller	.....	0
Hammert b. Waller	.....	8 c. Macdonell	.....	3
Horsepool run out	.....	8 b. St. Croix	.....	3
Rose st. Tobin	.....	0 not out	.....	11
Woolfield c. Mowat	.....	0 c. Macdonell	.....	0
Wilkinson c. Mowat	.....	1 b. Price	.....	0
Wish b. St. Croix	.....	4 b. St. Croix	.....	11
Woodland b. Waller	.....	0 c. Hyslop	.....	0
Haldwin not out	.....	0 b. Percival	.....	0
Reid c. Waller	.....	0 b. Price	.....	0
Crobie b. Waller	.....	7 b. Price	.....	2
Byes and wide	5	Byes and wide	5	2

51

50

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS. 2ND INNINGS.

McDonnell b. Rose	.....	4	
Macintosh b. Ogle	.....	10	
Hyslop b. Ogle	.....	7	
Waller c. Ogle	.....	0	not out.....15
Turnbull b. wicket	.....	1	
Mowat b. Rose	.....	15	
Tobin b. Rose	.....	18	
St. Croix c. Bloomfield	.....	3	
Percival not out	.....	8	not out.....2
Price b. Rose	.....	1	
Jaffray b. Rose	.....	4	
Byes and wides	.....	15	Byes and wides.... 2

56

16

A return game between the S. C. C. and Rodney eleven was commenced Friday afternoon, the former going first to the wickets, when they remained till dark, Mowat carrying his bat for the magnificent score of 82. We subjoin the scores made.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

McDonnell	.....	b. White	.....	6
Macdonell	.....	b. White	.....	6
Waller	.....	b. Rose	.....	14
Hyslop	.....	not out	.....	52
Percival	.....	run out	.....	5
Price	.....	b. Crobie	.....	36
St. Croix	.....	b. Woodland	.....	21
Gery Booth	.....	b. Woodland	.....	9
Hyslop	.....	run out	.....	10
Davall	.....	b. Woodland	.....	7
Kneller	.....	b. Woodland	.....	2
Byes & log bye	1	wide	19	25

214

Law Reports.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before G. F. SEWARD, Esq.,

And
C. C. BENNETT, Esq., } Associates.
A. H. ANDERSON, Esq. }

C. H. Allen v. H. Fogg & Co.

Claim for Tls. 925.50 with interest at 1 per cent per mensem and costs.

Mr. Bird for Plaintiff.

Mr. Eames for defendants who plead not indebted, and allege that Mr. Holcomb was not authorised to borrow money for the firm.

Mr. BIRD in opening stated that plaintiff had Tls. 1,410 deposited in the store of the defendants; that Mr. Holcomb borrowed on 18th July 1867 Tls. 1,000 from him on account of the Auction department of which he was partner, and gave him interest and security for it; that he received \$100 on account from Holcomb, who has left, and that plaintiff has applied to Fogg and Co. for payment; and they refused on the ground that Mr. Holcomb had no authority to borrow money.

C. H. ALLEN said, on 18th July, 1867, I went to the auction room of Fogg and Co., and Holcomb said that I was the very man he wanted to see, that he wanted Tls. 1,000 at 11 a.m., and as I had Tls. 1,400 in the front store, if I would let him have it he would give me interest on it. I immediately drew an order payable to bearer and gave Mr. Holcomb. He then drew this order, handed into court, being a delivery order for 400 cases brandy to me; signed H. Fogg and Co., per H. A. Holcomb. It was written same time my order was drawn. Mr. Holcomb has not paid me the Tls. 1,000 back. He did pay \$100, on account. I have applied to Fogg and Co. for the balance. They refuse, saying that Mr. Holcomb had no authority to borrow money. I lent the money because I got interest. No brandy has ever been delivered to me. This is the order I gave dated July 18th. Fogg & Co. admitted Tls. 1,410 on deposit and that the order for Tls. 1,000 was presented, and paid to Holcomb. Fogg & Co. handed in Mr. Allen's account from their cash ledger.

TO MR. EAMES.—I don't know exactly when I deposited the money. I think it was in May 1866. I had no interest or security. I would have thought it as secure then in the Auction as in the Store department. I did not require a security, it was ordered and I took it. I did not expect the money to remain in the front store more than a month, whereas I expected it might be 6 or 8 months in the Auction department. Mr. Holcomb told me that he had drawn much money lately from the house, and did not care to draw any more at present. I did not know that Holcomb wanted the house to be kept ignorant of the affair. He gave me to understand that I was lending it to Fogg & Co. He did not tell me what he wanted it for. I understood Holcomb to represent Fogg & Co. If I knew he wanted to conceal it from the house I could have drawn it myself and given it to him. I do not remember that the date was changed. I swear his order was drawn at the same time as mine, dated 18th.

The Court here stated that the mistake is easily explained, the number of the order is 24, and directly after the writer wrote 24 through a mistake, he scribbled it and put 18th.

MR. BIRD said that his friend's examination tended to show fraud, and that he considered this point ought to be argued separately.

Witness.—I did not suppose that Mr. Holcomb had power to pledge anything except what belonged to the Auction department. I signed this receipt. It is for the \$100 I got from Holcomb. I acknowledged it as from Holcomb at his request. I am prepared to swear I did not know the money was for Holcomb personally. I had no business with him at the time. It was a month before that I ordered some Billiard tables through him. I drew Tls. 1,000 from a bank. I believe the house drew it for me. I was not an associate, but simply acquainted with Holcomb. He did draw it for me from the bank and lodged it at Fogg and Co.'s. I have played with him and

lost hundreds of dollars. The money Holcomb drew from the bank was not the Tls. 1,410; but a previous sum.

Re-examined.—When I lent the money I supposed it was for the Auction business; nothing passed between us to lead me to believe otherwise.

MR. EAMES said this case was similar to one previously before the Court, in which plaintiff was endeavouring to saddle Fogg and Co. with a debt which Holcomb did not pay. He endeavoured to show the paradox of the plaintiff; he required security for lending money to Fogg and Co.'s auction department and yet allowed nearly half as much more to remain some eight months in the store department without interest or security; and contended that Mr. Holcomb had no authority whatever to borrow money on account of the firm; that even had it been necessary to have done so, the firm ought at least to have had the option of advancing the money. Still further he contended that nothing in the claim has shown that the money was got for Fogg and Co., except an order which plaintiff considers a security, for 400 cases of brandy. But which was valueless at the time, as there was no such brandy in godown; and cited from several authorities, to show that a factor in possession of goods, would have had power to pledge the goods only on advances on those particular goods; and no further. It is not even pretended that the money was got to pay any such demand; and when the order for brandy was given, there was no such brandy in one lot in the godown. Collyer on partnerships which the learned Counsel also quoted showed the powers of partners in disposing of funds. Mr. E. added that no evidence was shown to what purpose the money had been applied, was adduced.

A notice was handed in to the effect that Fogg and Co., would advance on goods sent to their Auction rooms, but Mr. Eames stated that the auction department was quite subordinate to the general business, and that that notice did not give Mr. Holcomb the power to borrow money for the business.

MR. EAMES said he ought to rest the case here; but would like to show some of the transactions which existed between plaintiff and Mr. Holcomb, and one particularly which it is quite likely the money was applied to.

J. F. TWOMBLY.—That receipt for \$100 was found among Mr. Holcomb's papers after his death. I have been managing partner in Fogg and Co. for some years. Mr. Holcomb was made to understand that Fogg and Co. would advance on goods, and not the auction department.

MR. BIRD objected that these questions were quite irrelevant to the case, unless his learned friend is prepared to show that his client was aware of these arrangements between Fogg and Co. and Mr. Holcomb.

MR. EAMES said that plaintiff, judging from his intercourse with Mr. Holcomb, did know of these arrangements.

Witness continued.—Mr. Holcomb had authority to endorse etc. on auction goods, but not in money transactions. He knew an instance in which Holcomb had endorsed a cheque of theirs for the bank by mistake, and it was returned for correction. Mr. Holcomb had neither authority or occasion to borrow money for the house. I do not think we are known as borrowers of money. I know nothing of this affair, as I was away at the time. I first saw the order for brandy in February. I heard something incidentally from Mr. Webb; but when Allen spoke to me and showed me the order, I asked him about the loan, as it seemed curious that he should draw money from Fogg and Co. to lend Fogg and Co. He replied that Mr. Holcomb had said he had drawn a large amount from the front store and did not care to ask for more; and intimated that they were pressing him for the return of loans to the auction business. He also mentioned at the time that he had trusted Holcomb frequently with money, and he had retained it for a long time; but as soon as he asked for it, it was immediately paid to him.

Cross-examined by MR. BIRD.—I didn't consider it his province to sign for the firm per H. A. H., as he was only the auctioneer. There was a man to receive goods. I would consider him right to sign F. & Co. in regard to business. His conduct to our firm was not what it ought to have been.

By MR. EAMES.—A delivery order is simply to take delivery of goods.

By MR. BIRD.—When demanded; and business men would naturally expect it to be presented in reasonable time.

GEORGE DAYFIELD.—I have been in Fogg and Co.'s auction department nearly three years. I remember some billiard tables were sent for about July. I made out an indent at plaintiff's and Holcomb's request together, to send for them. I heard them say they were going to start a saloon to be called the "Bank Exchange," to be

managed by Allen. I heard them consulting together frequently. I know Mr. Allen gave Holcomb an order on the house for a certain sum of money. I remember when the tables arrived, but not the date. I know of no other transactions between the parties. Holcomb did a great deal of business on his own account. They (Allen and Holcomb) were very often together. I have seen them playing together several times.

Re-examined.—Mr. Holcomb did sign delivery orders. We had not more than 100 or 150 cases of brandy in two or three lots in godown at that time. Our delivery orders are not in that form. I would not deliver that quantity on that order without consulting Mr. Holcomb.

F. G. JARVIS.—I am a painter by trade—I also set up billiard tables. Was requested to set some up for auction—I know that some were coming out for Allen, and asked him for the first job, and subsequently superintended the setting of them up. Plaintiff assisted—I saw the tables landed. Don't know the ship, but think the time was about November 1867. Plaintiff took the keys when the setting up was finished. By MR. BIRD.—Plaintiff did not assign the reason why he would not pay me. I was given to understand that I was to look to Holcomb for payment, who eventually did pay. I understood that Allen and Holcomb were going into partnership. Heard that Allen was to go to California to get fixtures for the billiard tables—I saw plaintiff and Holcomb much together. Saw them throw dice for money repeatedly—the largest sum I saw due to Allen for gambling was \$150, and to Holcomb by Allen \$500.

Captain BATCHELDER.—I know Allen. Have had conversations with him; one was that he was going to San Francisco to get some billiard tables for Holcomb, for the new billiard room. Next time I saw him he said he had sent for them, and was not going. On another occasion he said it was doubtful whether he would open the place, as there was some doubt about the lease. Holcomb was present; he said no, I have the lease in my pocket—implying that it was all right.

Capt CAVENAGH.—I am a ship-mastor, I was employed at one time by Holcomb in the *Valetta*. Holcomb was part owner. I only know of one instance of his Agents in San Francisco buying a cargo for him for \$25,000.

MR. EAMES in closing stated—that his object in introducing this testimony was, for the purpose of showing that Holcomb did a large business on his own account, and that the plaintiff knew it, and urged that he had enquired whether the money was for himself or the firm. The godown order he would dispose of at once. The clerk had distinctly sworn that it was not one of the usual forms; and that circumstance ought to have placed plaintiff on his guard. Mr. Eames dilated on the difference of this suit and that of *Cushman's*, to which the Counsel for the plaintiff had alluded; and stated it is reasonable to infer that Mr. Allen must have known something of Holcomb's transactions. Why should Allen, when Holcomb wanted Tls. 1,000, be the very man he wanted to see? Because he had obliged him before, and it is only likely that he should require him to do so again. The very face of the transaction shows that I know that the money was not for Fogg and Co., and that the knowledge of Holcomb and the plaintiff; the large business Holcomb did on his own account, and it seems clear that Mr. Allen knew that this money was for Holcomb's private convenience. As regards the billiard tables, the testimony showed the affair to have been between the parties, and that shortly after this, those tables did arrive; and it is not extravagant to suppose that the money was got for the payment of them. It is clear that Fogg and Co.'s name was only used with one object; and though there was no prove to show collusion; still a great deal of suspicion is attached to the circumstance.

Witnesses had proved that the plaintiff and Holcomb had frequent gambling meetings; and it may even be surmised that the money was got to pay some of his numerous gambling transactions; and further contended, that the plaintiff even if he had been under the impression that he was lending the money to Fogg and Co.; yet having such an intimate knowledge of Holcomb's private affairs, he ought to have satisfied himself of the object for which the money was required before he lent it. There would be no end to these suits if Messrs. Fogg and Co. were made liable for all and every liability of Mr. Holcomb's. With these facts before the Court and the nature of the transaction itself, he had no fear of the result, in leaving his case in the hands of the gentlemen forming the Court.

MR. BIRD, in rising, said it was now his duty to endeavour to pull down somewhat,

the elaborate case which his learned friend had built up. His having adduced considerable evidence to support his case, was a further proof of its weakness. He contended that the transaction was so simple that its very simplicity was the strength of his case. Nothing in it showed that any collusion had taken place. But that is the first defence set up. The next is, that Mr. Holcomb had no authority to borrow money or pledge the goods of the auction room. And yet the plaintiff's advertising notices showed him to be a partner and the head of the auction department. Mr. Bird quoted from Lindley on Partnership, to show that partners are not only in power to pledge the credit of the firm, but that they are also able to pledge property, or give security. The more that the defendants called into question the conduct of Mr. Holcomb, the more it strengthened his case, because if they could put such confidence in him, it is the more reasonable that his client should, judging from the position in which the plaintiffs placed him before the world, be likely to trust him, and that, as they were the parties who so trusted him, and so held him up for confidence, as a trustworthy man; they as his partners, though it might be very annoying, must expect to have to pay any such transactions that he may have made them liable for. And he contended that his client, knowing Holcomb to be a partner in Fogg and Co., believing him an honest man; and knowing the responsible position which he held in their establishment should, when asked for the comparatively small sum of Tls. 1,000, which is merely a drop in the ocean to Fogg and Co.'s wealth, be the more ready to oblige him. Besides, looking at it in another light it is easy to infer that Holcomb might have said on seeing my client: "Oh you have money in one part of the firm and get no interest on it; lend it to the auction department and I'll give you security and interest." This he contended was quite natural and that the simplicity of it, was its greatest recommendation. With these few remarks to the court he would leave the case in their hands certain of what the verdict will be.

Judgment reserved.

POLICE COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

October 14th, 1868.

REGINA v. FLETCHER.

Assault, and refusing plaintiff permission to go on shore in Hakodadi to see the Consul.

Mr. Hansen for the prosecutor, who is Chief Engineer of the steamer *Ozaka*. The prisoner, master of that vessel, was undefended.

The complaint on being sworn, stated that on 2nd October, while the ship was lying at anchor at Hakodadi he had received orders from the Captain to take in sufficient fuel to bring the ship to Yokohama, and did so. About 5 p.m. the Captain sent for him and asked how much fuel it would require to steam 6 days, instead of 4; he told him 20 tons of coal, and then made a calculation, and told him how much wood. The Captain then said the ship was going to Shanghai, instead of Yokohama. He replied that to go to Shanghai would make a great difference to him; because he had an action pending against him, the Captain, at the latter place. When complaint went forward he spoke to the 2nd and 3rd Engineers, who both made the same objection to go to Shanghai, as he did. Complaint went to the Captain and asked permission to see the Consul; the Captain replied "damn the Consul, he is nobody," and that he would take care that neither prosecutor nor any one else should leave the ship on any pretence. He further said—don't run away with the idea that because you are on board a British ship, I am afraid to hide you. O—d—n you to hell, I'll tie you up to the rigging and fling you like a coil.

He then struck him, and the blow knocked him down. Other engineers were standing there. The Captain saw them; and stood up and challenged all three to come on, using bad names. He then said he would get the China steam-er to get the steam up at midnight, and if prosecutor were to interfere with him he would blow his brains out. Complaint replied he should be sorry to interfere with any orders he might give the firemen. The Captain used further bad language, and then struck him again, and knocked him down a second time. Complaint subsequently, on talking to the Supercargo, agreed to go to Shanghai, and persuaded the other engineers to go too, after the first assault; but still asked to go on shore for the purpose of seeing the Consul. The Captain told him he would not allow him, or any one else, to go out of the ship. Steam was ordered, and was ready for midnight, but the ship did not start till 5.30 the next morning. The prosecutor was cross-questioned by the defendant without however altering his complaint.

To the Court.—Complaint said that he had a black eye the next morning.

The supercargo verified the Engineer's statement to a certain extent, but said he did not see him fall.

The Captain acknowledged striking the blow, but denied the abuse.

Fined Five pounds including costs.

October 15th, 1868.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

C. WILSON v. G. STAUNTON and J. W. KERR. Assault and confinement in irons. Charge denied.

Staunton is Master and Kerr second Mate of the "W. W. Smith," and the prosecutor, Carpenter on board.

The cause of complaint was stated to have been committed yesterday morning, and the facts which were quickly got at, showed the guilt of the defendants to be clearly established; on which they were fined; the Captain \$10 and costs, and the second Officer \$5 and costs.

After the above, the position of the parties became reversed by the Captain laying a complaint against Wilson for disobedience of orders and threatening with a deadly weapon. This consisted of the Chief officer ordering the defendant to perform a certain work within the sphere of his duties on board, and to which he paid no attention. Subsequently the order was given by the Captain himself, and some hours afterwards it was not performed, he then sent for the Carpenter to enquire the reason, who stated that there was no necessity for it. The Captain then enquired why he did not obey orders; and the defendant raised a mallet, which he had in his hand and with an oath threatened that if he went in the ship, he would have complainant's life. He was placed in irons and brought to the Court this morning, and ordered to find security for his future good conduct; to which he stated he could not do, and as he appeared very obstinate, and refused to be discharged from the ship, the magistrates sentenced him to 7 days imprisonment, and to pay costs.

MIXED COURT.

Before Dr. JENKINS, & CHEN.

October 15th, 1868.

On the Magistrates taking their seats, a European came forward to charge a Cantonese female with coming to his premises and creating a disturbance.

The complainant said, that the defendant had been in his employ for a long time but left about three months ago, and that yesterday morning she came to his house and kept up a noisy demonstration for some time. He would like the Court to warn her to desist from doing so; as there is a gentleman with his family living close by, who must have been considerably annoyed.

Defendant replied that complainant owed her \$100 for four months service, and she wanted her money. Court warned her not to annoy the complainant any more. If she owed her money, she had her remedy in the British Court.

Sung-wah, a Shanghai lady was brought into Court, and fell on her knees before the mandarin to avail his decision as to whose wife she was to be; as she just then stood in the unfortunate position of having two husbands contending for her. The case, it appears, is that her first husband had disappeared for eight years, and the lady considering herself a widow, married one of the Municipal native police. That gentleman is himself in a similar, though less serious position, for the lady was his second spouse, and desired to remain so, having no differences to complain of in her intercourse with lady number one. But her former lord and master wished otherwise, and finding remonstrance to be useless, filed a petition to the high authority in the city, claiming his lady and requesting an order to compel her return. The imperturbability of the bereaved spouse was admirable. He stood silently in Court, coolly awaiting the issue of the contest. The lady was removed for the case to be settled in the city.

CIVILIZATION.

(Daily Press.)

What is civilization? Ah! that is a poser. We never knew a man who could, off-hand, give even a respectable general definition of the word, much less a satisfactory explanation of what was the precise thing he meant, when he made use of the word in common conversation. Books innumerable have been written on the subject, from Mr. Thomas Taylor Meadows' Essay on the Civilization of the Chinese, backward along the stream of time to the days of the old Greek philosophers. There have been civilizations of all sorts. The civilization of the Egyptians was one thing. The civilization of Greeks and Romans was something different. There has been the civilization of Aztecs. There is the civilization of Western Europe, and that of China and Japan. With all these examples before us, exhibiting civilization in all its phases, and in all degrees, can there be any difficulty in framing a definition which shall apply equally to all these instances, and to any others that may arise? The difficulty is only increased, because of the number and dissimilarity of the instances, from which the definition must be gathered. Once upon a time, the writer of this Article heard Dr. Legge tell a story bearing pointedly on the difficulties environing the subject. The Doctor was in London, on the top of a 'bus, settled comfortably in his seat beside the driver for a long ride. He got into conversation with the latter, and in the course of the conversation it came out somehow that the Doctor had been in China. Of course, he had to answer a dozen eager curious questions about the place and the people, but

did not regret the opportunity. At last came one question that for the moment left him speechless. "And now, Sir," said the driver, "are them there Chinese at all civilized, Sir? Do they take their drop o'gin regular o'mornings?"

There is a test for you, reader! Are the Chinese civilized or not? Have they yet opened their minds to the soothing influences of Booth's Old Tom, and do they appreciate it sufficiently to have their little gin of the very first thing in the morning, as doubtless the worthy driver of that 'bus had done as long as he could remember, and as all his friends who were worth mentioning had done, as far as his experience went, from time immemorial. Laugh gentlemen, laugh heartily, but do you not think, friend Reader, that the Chinese are more nearly approaching the borders of a perfect civilization the greater the quantity of Grey Shirtings and Long Ellis they take from you in the twelve months? And you, friend Miles, don't you think the Japanese a much superior race to the Chinese, and more apt for civilization, because they have shown a keener appreciation of the beauties of rifled cannon and breech-loaders, than the Celestials? You do, and you cannot deny it. If the Chinese would only take to the pursuit of our leaders, and subscribe regularly for this Journal we doubt not that our estimate of the degree of civilization to which they had attained would be very considerably increased. Is civilization, then, a state of existence to which Shirtings and Long Ellis, Whitworth's rifles and liquid fire shells, newspapers and periodicals, trade, manufactures, steamboats, electric telegraphs and photography are indispensable? Can a nation be civilized, friend Missionary, without being Christian, or without a knowledge, oh Savant! of astronomy and the use of the globes? Can a nation be Christian without being civilized, or civilized without being Christian? Is civilization a state of being, something definite, something fixed and stationary, or is it progressive? People may be good Christians, a nation may be entirely and for a length of time Christian, without becoming a manufacturing or a trading people; without being well provided with all the material appliances of an advanced and practical science. Is that nation civilized or not? Will any one define for us Civilization, and tell us how to distinguish the real and true from the false and sham? We only wish there would arise some clever Chinese philosopher in our day to dissect for us our boasted Western Civilization, as it is exhibited here in Hong-kong to the Chinese, and point out to us our deficiencies in everything that really merits the name.

REVISION OF THE TREATY.

FOR SALE.

At the North-China Herald Office.

PAMPHLETS, containing the various MEMORIALS addressed to H. H. M. Minister on the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, and His Excellency's reply.

Price, \$1 50 per copy.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in SHANGHAI and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD. Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS, ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London, 18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Johann Maria Farina.

OPPOSITE THE JULICH'S PLACE.

COLOGNE (PRUSSIA.)

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, etc., etc.

Prize Medal—LONDON, 1851, 1862. PARIS, 1857. ORFÈVRE, 1865.

THE genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility and Gentry of England, and all other Nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality, have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Julich's Platz.

(Opposite the Julich's Place.)

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

(opposite the Julich's Place.

Cologne, 1868.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F., opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia.)

17ma o-a-f-n 12 Sept. 19th, 1868.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Boxers Patent Cartridge.

Manufactured by

ELEY BROS.,

LONDON.

.577 Bore as used in Converted Snider Enfield Rifles.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; .600 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and impervious in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefauchaux Revolvers of 12 m, 9 m, and 7 m bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and R B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Belt Wadings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W. C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

30my-69 o-a-f-n 2732 30th May, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World
16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclaified.	Sorta.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as per last Report			322,419.37	4,032.99	..	326,452.36	6,567.42	90.24	10,046.78	2,552.00	491.35	5,175.10	16,004.23	41,697.67
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			322,419.37	4,032.99	..	326,452.36	6,567.42	90.24	10,046.78	2,552.00	491.35	5,175.10	16,004.23	41,697.67

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclaified.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorta.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as per last Report			455.10	..	..	455.10	618.02	8,948.65	1,153.23	12.00	805.32	2,567.44	3,707.81	17,842.47
Horatia.....	Oct. 14	New York.....	..	..	..	..	222.79	1,522.47	342.00	12.00	142.68	374.00	729.00	3,344.94
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			455.10	..	..	455.10	870.81	10,471.12	1,405.23	24.00	947.90	2,941.44	4,436.81	21,187.41

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclaified.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skiu.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as per last Report			6,484.75	..	11,276.31	17,761.06	143.68	..	315.07	..	..	..	63.06	521.81
Chihli.....	Oct. 13	Tientsin.....	1,225.94	..	2,509.03	3,734.97	334.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	334.86
Kiu Shu.....	" 13	Do.....	29.50	..	..	29.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shansu.....	" "	Chefoo.....	2.10	..	..	2.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	" "	Tientsin.....	485.74	..	3,464.26	3,950.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			8,229.03	..	17,250.50	25,479.53	478.54	..	315.07	..	..	..	63.06	856.6

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSEILLES.	To AMERICA.	To HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
Total as per last Report.....	Bales, 20193	Bales, 7070	Bales, 398	Bales, 270	Bales, 33937	Bales, 6369	Bales, 40337
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	20193	7070	398	270	33937	6369	40337

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	
Total as per last Report.....		935.35	..	..	4,813.18	..	..	2,322.07	..	..	7,951.20
Graham & Norfolk.....	Oct. 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,838.40	..	..	1,838.40
Oberon.....	" 12	..	..	..	107.33	..	..	..	..	..	107.33
Kiang-ling.....	" 13	..	..	..	1,687.30	..	..	..	..	..	1,687.30
Heather Belle.....	" 13	..	..	..	107.03	..	..	..	..	..	107.03
Moyune.....	" 15	..	..	..	488.33	..	..	..	..	..	488.33
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		935.35	..	..	7,293.17	..	..	4,041.07	..	..	12,269.59

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERRIAN.	
	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	582	582.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed.....	19	19.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	601	601.00	100	102.00	87	104.40	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	10½	10.50	100	120.00	33	50.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kluksiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Keelung.		TOTAL.	
	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.
Malwa	106	106.00	50	50.00	25	25.00	8½	84.50	56	56.00	73½	73.50	54	54.00	..	..	449	449.00
Patna	4	4.80	1	1.20	5	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9.60	..	..	18	21.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6.00	8	9.60	4	4.80	12	14.40
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	110	110.80	61	61.20	30	31.00	8½	84.50	56	56.00	78½	79.50	65	67.20	4	4.80	479	485.00

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The last issue 13th October advised receipt of Telegrams to 15th September. Yesterday via Kienchi news was received to the 22nd September announcing the arrival of the *Achilles* and *Dionet* steamers, and lower rates for Silk. For tons there appears to be a fair demand for common kinds, and stock about the same as last year. By the comparative issue in 1867, we announced stormy weather in the China sea, and an active demand for imports. Grey Shirtings being then sold to arrive at Tls. 2.60 with Bank Bills at 4 months' sight at 6s. 1d. The quotations below show a very different figure, and the four months' Bank Bills is no more a recognised term.

The arrivals have consisted of three vessels coal laden from Newcastle N. S. W. The *Glensia*, *Lytleton*, and *Margot*, the *Nestor* st. from Liverpool and the *Frederick* from Singapore. There have been no departures, the vessels ready are waiting for the 20th when the Insurance rate is reduced. This not being a mail issue there are no Exchange transactions of importance to record. Telegrams J. London, 20th September announce the shipment of specie for China per English and French mail. We presume this alludes to the English mail of 11th September due here on the 26th and the French mail of the 19th September due here, November 4th. The North China Insurance company have held their meeting and exhibited very successful results particulars will be found in our columns. There is a good deal doing in Cotton for coast ports and Japan; general business—dull. Weather fine and seasonable.

SOFT GOODS.—Improved accounts of the Northern market received yesterday have caused a considerable business in Shirtings from first and second hands, but last rates have not been maintained, and the position of holders is far from improved.

STAPLES PRODUCE.—The remarks in our last require no alteration. Tin is still in good demand and price has advanced one tael per picul.

METALS.—LEAD has rather declined, the manifests of ships on the way mostly chronicle some of this cargo. L. B. offering a Tls. 5.55.

COAL.—But few transactions have taken place, small lots of Cardiff have sold at Tls. 11.80 from godown,—English is scarce; and has been sold from godowns in small parcels at Tls. 12, Japan Tls. 5.50.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 76.60 EQUAL MEX. \$ 100.

GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	IRON—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 lbs.	.....	2.22	2.27	Nail Red	.....	2.15	2.05
8 1/2 to 8 lbs.	.....	2.22	2.27	Fair to good assorted	.....	2.30	2.55
9 to 9 1/2 lbs.	.....	2.70	3.00	Hoop	.....	2.15	2.35
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				Pint and Round	.....	2.55	2.60
56 Reed	.....	1.95	2.00	LEAD	.....	pl. 5.30	5.55
60 "	.....	2.05	2.15	TIN PLATES	.....	pl. 4.00	4.80
64 "	.....	2.20	2.25	STEEL	.....	pl. 4.30	4.20
66 "	.....	2.35	2.40	PLINTS	.....	pl. 1.05	1.10
72 "	.....	2.60	2.70	WINDOW GLASS	.....	pl. 3.00	3.60
80 a 84 Reed	.....	2.80	2.90	PEPPER—			
T-CLOTHS—				Black	.....	pl. 5.00	6.00
6 lbs.	.....	1.55	1.70	White	.....	8.00	9.00
7 lbs.	.....	1.65	2.00	BETTER NEW	.....		
8 to 8 1/2 lbs.	.....	2.10	2.40	Cochin China	.....	3.00	3.30
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	.....	4.45	4.55	Singapore	.....	2.40	2.60
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	.....	3.65	3.75	RATTANS	.....		
AMERICAN SHIRTINGS, 40 yds.	.....	4.10	4.15	Strait, common	.....	2.00	2.40
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	.....	4.20	4.40	Hauyemasing	.....	4.20	5.00
DETCH DRILLS 30 a 40 yds.	.....	4.00	4.35	SATAN WOOD—	.....		
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	.....	pl. 0.58	0.50	3 pieces weighing 1 picul	.....	1.80	1.90
Brown	.....	0.52	0.58	6 a 7 "	.....	1.40	1.70
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	.....	pl. 2.20	2.40	SANDAL WOOD—			
Dyed	.....	2.50	2.60	South Sea Island	.....	3.40	3.65
BROCADES—				Malabar	.....	10.80	12.00
White, 40 yds.	.....	2.30	2.35	MANGROVE BARK—	.....		
Dyed	.....	2.80	2.85	Singapore and Penang	.....	1.40	1.60
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	.....	4.50	4.90	Siam	.....		
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	.....	2.70	3.10	Tins	.....		
CHINTZ—				Straits	.....	pl. 17.00	19.00
Assorted	.....	pl. 1.40	2.00	Malacca	.....	22.00	27.00
Blue	.....	1.40	1.55	RICE—			
Brown	.....	1.85	1.95	Aracan and Rangoon	.....	pl. 1.00	1.20
Scarlet	.....			Siam, Cargo	.....		
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	.....	2.10	2.50	good to finest white	.....		
VELVETS—				Saigon	.....	1.20	
Black, 22 in.	.....	pl. 0.20	0.22	Bengal, com. to middling	.....	1.50	
Blue, 22 in.	.....	0.21	0.22	good to fine	.....	1.50	
VELVETRENS—				Chinese	.....	1.20	1.60
Black, 18 in.	.....	0.16	0.17	Japan	.....	1.30	
26 in.	.....	0.25	0.27	SUGAR—			
DIMITIV, 12 yds. 37 in.	.....	pl. 1.60	1.60	Black, Swatow and Amoy	.....	pl. 2.00	2.40
MOLINA, 12 yds. 42 in.	.....			Formosa	.....	2.00	2.50
CAMELTS, English	.....			Brown, Hainan	.....	3.00	3.20
S. 56 yds.	.....	pl. 12.25	13.25	Formosa & Amoy	.....	3.10	3.50
S. S.	.....			Swatow	.....	3.00	3.70
S. S.	.....			Canton	.....	2.30	
SPANISH STRIPES	.....	pl. 0.55	0.70	Manila	.....	2.30	3.40
MEDIUM ROAD AND HABIT	.....			White, common to fair	.....	4.10	4.50
CLOTH	.....	1.00	1.25	medium	.....	4.90	5.30
LONG ELKS—				fine to finest	.....	6.10	6.50
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	.....	pl. 6.50	6.55	COALS—Cargo quotations afloat.			
C P H	.....	6.55		Cardiff	.....	pl. 10.80	
Assorted, H H	.....	6.90	7.10	North Wales	.....	9.60	
C P H	.....	6.90	7.10	English	.....	10.55	
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	.....	11.50	12.75	Ambrette	.....	10.55	12.25
CRAPPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	.....	4.60	5.00	Australian—Northern	.....	9.00	
CRAPPE LASTINGS	.....	4.60	5.00	Do — Southern	.....	9.50	
ORLEANS—				Japan	.....	5.00	
Figured, 30 yds.	.....	pl. 3.50	3.90	Formosa	.....	5.50	
Plain, 30 yds.	.....	3.90	4.05	Russian	.....		nom. 5.75

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—The only settlements reported since the mail are—777 chests dust, at Tls. 10 to Tls. 10 1/2; 718 chests Hohow, at Tls. 10 1/2 to Tls. 17. The liberal arrivals of common Tea which have come to hand, owing to the full quotations for those grades, appear to have been hitherto unexpected by a large class of buyers who seem now impressed by the fact, and consequently offers made have been on a much lower scale than before. There is great variance, however, between the views of buyers and sellers; but should the former continue firm, the continued bad advices from England must aid them in bringing prices down to a lower level.

GREEN.—The greater portion of the 6,000 chests reported as purchased since the mail, was bought before its departure, and intended for shipment to New York by steamer *Costa Rica*. The market is now quieter, buyers holding aloof for a reduction in rates, in which there is every reason to hope they will succeed, as the supplies offering are large and appear to be daily increasing.

SILK.—But little business has been transacted since the departure of last mail. The settlements amount to only 250 a 300 bales. Chinamen are demanding higher rates for their silks, which at present foreigners are unwilling to pay, in the face of the adverse advices from home, yet as the stock of desirable silk is very limited, and held by few natives, it is highly probable the silkmen will succeed in obtaining advanced prices for all good silks, more especially as the quotations in the interior being higher than those current here, sellers would be unable to replace their silks except at enhanced rates. The unsold stock is estimated at about 3,000 bales chiefly common medium grades.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Since the departure of the mail only a few days ago there has not been the slightest idea of business.

On London	Bank Bills, sight, ...	6s. 10d.	
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	6s. 6d.	
	Credits, ...	6s. 0 1/2 d.	
	Documentary, and other Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	6s. 0 1/2 d.	
On Paris	Credits, 6 months' sight, ...	frs. 7.65.	
	Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	frs. 7.67 1/2.	
On Calcutta	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 306.	
On Bombay	.....	Rs. 304.	
On Hongkong	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	25 per cent discount.	
	Private, 15 days' sight, ...	26	

BULLION.—GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 173 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.25 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—76.60.

CAHOLES DOLLARS.—79.60.

COPPER CASHE.—1,480 per Tael.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Quota.	Dividend.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	29	13	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	20	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	20	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	125	125	125	12 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	45	12 p.c.
COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	150	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	192	NIL	Nom.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	75	
Shanghai Racket Club	120	120	75	
Hongkong Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	91	
Shanghai S. N. Co.	100	100	80	12 p.c.
S. Tang & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	Nom.
Shanghai House Bank	50	50	6.75	
French Gas Co.	50	50	25	
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	600	10 p.c.
North China Insurance Co.	1,000	1,000	2,400	
Union S. S. Co.	250	250	250	20 p.c.
Yangtze Inmo. Assn.	500	500	500	8 p.c.
Recreation Fund	\$50		\$35	

TUPPER & CO.
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,
Iron Roofing, Siding, Cladding,
Houses, &c., &c.
61A, MOORGATE ST.,
LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

ON TINTED PAPER.

IN SETS OF THREE.

100 IN A BOOK.

PRICE Tls. 4 per BOOK.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

Shanghai, 23rd May, 1867.

At the North-China Herald Office.

Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests.
Comproadore Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Landing Goods.
Shipping Articles.
Bills of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership.
Ship's Wages List.
Hypothecation Forms.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.
CARDS Printed from ENGRAVED COPPER PLATES at the North-China Herald Office.

Shanghai May, 1868.



S. MAW & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES,
LIN'T, &c., &c.,

And Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

AND

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the
Trade on receipt of Business Card.
o-a-f 12ju 2869 June 13th, 1868.

F. S. CLEAVER'S
PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,
For entirely and speedily removing the
stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands,
etc., without in any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE
OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the PHOTO-
GRAPHIC WORLD, PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR,
as being the ONLY PREPARATION EX-
TANT, which, while being perfectly harmless
in itself, will effect the desired object.

He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL
HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL
AND GENUINE PLATE ROUGE
SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO
PRODUCE A SPEEDY and BRILLIANT POLISH.

**MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET
SOAP.**

Also every description of Toilet Soap and
Perfumery.

32 and 33, Red Lion Street,
London, W.C. and Paris.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

IN VITE the attention of Sportsmen to the
following Ammunition, of the best
quality, now in general use throughout
England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central
Fire Forcussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun
Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality
for breech-loading Guns and Wire
Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

And every description of Sporting
Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in
Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

57, Upper Thames Street, London.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

Tis o-a-f 7 August 8th, 1868.



OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)
For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electroplate,
Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning
Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife
Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a
brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold
in Packets, 3d. ea.; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d.,
and 4s. ea.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the
knife. Price from 1s. 6d. ea. Oakey's Wellington
Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers,
Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by
JOHN OAKEY & SONS, Manufacturers of

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

172, BLACKFRIARS-ROD., LONDON, ENGLAND
7th 6 August 8th, 1868.

PAYNE & COMPANY, BELATEE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA.

Established half a Century,
Wholesale and Retail Depot,
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED

CHUTNIES & INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

NAMELY:—

Finest Bengal Club Chutney	Per Lhd.
Finest Lucknow Chutney	£25
Finest Cashmere Chutney	Per doz.
Finest Pindaree Chutney	Qts. 50s.
Finest Col. Skinner's Chutney	Per doz.
Finest Major Gray's Chutney	Pts. 31s.
Finest Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel	20s.
Finest Mulligatawnie	Per Lhd. 25s
Paste	Per doz. Qts. 30s.
Finest Curry Powder	Per doz. Pts. 20s.
Finest Tamarind Fish	100 Per lb. 4s.
slices in barrel	20s.
Finest Tamarind Fish Roes	gal. square bottle 7s
Finest Smoked Mungoo Fish, 100 in tins	11s.
Finest Chili Vinegar	Per bottle 2s.
Finest Cayenne Pepper	Per bottle 2s.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Finest Guava Jelly, Finest Tippiaree Jam,
Finest Preserved Limes, Finest Preserved
Mangoes, Finest Pine Apple Jelly, Finest
Pine Apple Preserve, Finest Pickled Limes,
Finest Nael Preserve,
2-lb. tins, 36s. 5 doz., 1-lb. tins. 24s. 5 doz.

AND

Finest Bengal Hampers—1s. 6d. & 1lb.
N.B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and
Pastes, shipped in bulk to any quarter of the
globe.

PAYNE & Co.

Have always on hand a large Stock of
superior MANILA GIGARS, of all
sizes.

TERMS: Remittance, or reference in Cal-
cutta, to accompany order

For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount
will be allowed, all Goods free on board in
Calcutta.

17th 13

September 19th, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers
and Export Oilmen,

In addition to their Preserved Provisions
and Oilmen's Stores, would particularly
direct the attention of their numerous
customers to the following articles, newly
introduced by their firm:—

"The Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"

"The Fish Sauce,"

"The Aberdeen Pickle," Condensed Coffee
with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, and
Condensed Milk.

See Dr. HASSALL's Report on the Duke of
Edinburgh's Sauce, and the Condensed Milk.
17ma 11 September 19th, 1868.



**ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.**
LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN,
DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865
Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured
at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,
Helmet Contractors to the London
Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest
Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept
by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.
CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or
Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD
& SONS'" name.

* * Orders through Mercantile Houses
carefully shipped.

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the
English, American, Russian,
Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised
to be the most durable and efficient Re-
volvers existing for House Protection,
Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition
Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867.
Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is
London-proved, and bears the Company's
trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, LONDON.

Also to be had through any East India or
Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND
THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN
EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture,
which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their
stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

**HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR
MATTRESS.**

The Patent is for preventing the material
from felting into a mass, and is especially
suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND
THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room
Furniture, sent Free to every part of the
World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
106, 107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road,
London, W.

* * Remittances and orders must be made payable in
London.
31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn
Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;
and the best mild aperient for delicate con-
stitutions, especially adapted for LADIES'
CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and
Storekeepers throughout the World.
AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON,
CLAY & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



Forty Years' Use of these Medicines
(Morison's Vegetable Universal
Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy
and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Moni-
son's system as to the cure of diseases.
Being composed only of vegetable matter
or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to
the most tender age or weakest frame,
under every stage of suffering; and the most
pleasant in their operation; and the most
certain in searching out the root of any
complaint. Besides cleansing the great
highway of the body—the bowels—they,
act copiously on the kidneys, the liver,
and the skin. A sense of relief in the
whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more
evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it.
The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No. 2 Morison's Pills. In
boxes at 7d., 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable
Aperient Powders, 1s. 1d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous
Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all
Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—Medical Hall.
31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and
unrivalled Condiment having caused certain
dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire
Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the
Public is hereby informed that the only way
to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the
wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been
supplied with a spurious Worcestershire
Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which
the names of Lea and Perrins have been
forged, L. and P. give notice that they have
furnished their correspondents with power
of attorney to take instant proceedings
against Manufacturers and Vendors of such,
or any other imitations by which their right
may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS'
Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label,
Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Pro-
prietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell,
London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and
Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from
every respectable Provision Dealer in the
World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied
with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior
articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their
Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar
boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM
STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quan-
tity to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS,
CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are
Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's
Stores of the highest quality.
17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the
principal leaders, a well-digested
summary, and all interesting matter from
The Times.

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the
Evening Mail, having become the property
of the proprietors of The Times, will, on
and after the 30th of June, be published
twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy
as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday
and Friday, and each paper will contain the
news and all matters of interest appearing
in the three previous numbers of The
Times, which will thus be rendered avail-
able, in a cheap and convenient form, for
persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL,"
through Newspaper Agents, or may have it
from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at
Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE



MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated
Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the
public to the following varieties, manufac-
tured and prepared with great care from the
pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And
in order that no adulteration or fraudulent
attempts at imposition should take place after
it has left his manufactory, he wishes to in-
form the public that it is never sold except
in packets and canisters of various sizes,
bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia
Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut
Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns
Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose,
Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persi-
an Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oro-
noko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco,
Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cav-
endish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana
Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes,
and all Descriptions of Tobaccoists' Fancy
Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH,
LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers
throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Oct. 13	Aquarius	Dub lug	220	Altman	Nagasaki	Oct. 8	General	Hall and Holtz
... 13	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Hongkong	... 8	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 13	Ooska	Br str	417	Burdie	Nagasaki	... 11	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 13	Eleanor Wood	Br baq	584	Graves	Foochow	Sept. 30	Poles	Order
... 13	Najuden	Norw sch	237	Neilsen	Keelung	Oct. 7	Coals	Alfred Dent
... 13	Richard	Br baq	353	Ewert	Swatow	Sept. 25	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 13	Glonisla	Br baq	372	Hall	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 6	Coals	Russell and Co
... 13	Hanz-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Oct. 12	General	Russell and Co
... 13	Suwo Nada	Am str	503	Jayne	Hongkong	... 9	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 13	Lyttleton	Br sh	535	Duck	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 23	Coals	Russell and Co
... 13	Frederick	Br sh	603	Niessen	Singapore	June 1	General	Borneo Company Limited
... 14	Kiangso	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Oct. 13	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Dolphin	Japan baq	400	Maternaern	Nippon	... 4	Coals	T. Kroes and Co
... 14	Margot	N-Ger. bg	202	Valguardson	Newcastle N.S.W.	Aug. 2	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 14	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	Oct. 11	General	Russell and Co
... 16	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 14	do	Russell and Co
... 16	Kiangso	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 15	do	Russell and Co
... 16	Szechuen	Am str	553	Spencer	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 11	do	Russell and Co
... 16	Nestor	Br str	1414	Drenning	Hongkong	... 11	do	Butterfield & Swire
... 16	Omar Pacha	Br baq	394	Meyer	Swatow	Sept. 19	Sugar	Master
... 16	Plymouth Rock	Am str	765	Harmon	Hankow	Oct. —	General	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Oct. 13	Mikado	N-Ger. bk	340	Lampfert	Newchwang	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 13	Shanso	Am str	561	Loring	Tientsin & Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 13	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
... 13	Hangchow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Formosa	Br str	480	Hockin	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 14	Kiang-long	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Norna	Br str	1001	Jones	Hongkong	Tea etc.	P. & O. Co
... 14	Kiangso	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Paou Shun	Chi str	—	—	Cruise	—	Chinese Government
... 14	Falcon	Br baq	478	Linnell	Keelung	Opium, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 14	Hindoo	Swe baq	349	Grundberg	Newchwang	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 15	Horatio	Am sh	440	Palmer	New York	Tea, etc.	Bull, Purdon and Co
... 15	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 15	Coda Rica	Am str	1084	Parbur	Y'hama via N'anki	do	Russell and Co
... 15	Hangchow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 15	Opasun	H.M.G. N.	—	Stoke	Chefoo & N'chwang	—	—
... 15	Rantipole	Br sch	183	Way	Keelung	Part of Original, etc.	A. Dent
... 15	Clio	Br sch	130	Cargill	Hioho	General	Nils Müller
... 15	Laurel	Br sh	638	Smith	Foochow	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 16	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	H'kong & Canton	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 16	Kim Soon Watt	Siam baq	208	Stelmeyer	Bangkok	do	Pung Hing
... 16	Moyuno	Am str	702	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 16	Kiangso	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 16	John Norman	Br baq	518	Gardner	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	Scheibler, Matthaei & Co

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section:—

- 1.—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
- 2.—" S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
- 3.—" Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
- 4.—" Custom House to Danish Consulate.
- 5.—" Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section:—

- 6.—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
- 7.—" Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
- 8.—" Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
- 9.—" Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus:—

S, Shanghai Side; C., Centre P. Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D	—Muirhead's Dock	... O.U.L. p	A H W	—Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf	5 s
K F T W	—Kin Fong Toong Wharf	1 s	O D	—Old Dock	6 s
S S N W	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf	2 s	H W	—Hunt's Wharf	7 s
G W	—Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf	2 s	T W	—Trautmann's Wharf	7 s
K W	—Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf	2 s	O W	—Olyphant's Wharf	7 s
M I M	—M. I. Company's Moorings	2 s	H Q	—Hong Que Wharf	7 s
P & O M	—P. & O. Company's Moorings	3 s	F W	—Farnham's Wharf	7 s
P & O W	—P. & O. Company's Wharf	2 p	D W	—Dent's Wharf	8 s
M J	—Muirhead's Jetty	3 p	G L W	—Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf	9 s
S S N W, H	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque	6 s	B N Y	—British Naval Yard	9 p
N B J	—Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty	7 p	S S N D	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p	

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	SHIP'S NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENT.	DESTINATION.	REMARKS.
9 c	Ajux	Kidd	Br str	1549	Sept 8	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
P & O M	Cadiz	Edmond	Br str	431	Oct 12	Yokohama	P. & O. Co		
6 p	Confucius	Nelson	Chi str	265	Oct 9	Cruise	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	Oct 14	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	18th instant
P & O M	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	742	Oct 13	Hongkong	P. & O. Co		
1 a	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str	—	July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
3 p	Kathleen	Margotts	Br str	300	Sept 3	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
M D	Oasca	Fletcher	Br str	327	Oct 11	Hakodadi	Russell and Co	Yokohama	Early
O D	Ooska	Burdie	Br str	417	Oct 13	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
O W	Plaso	Hustin	Br str	711	Sept 17	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
M I M	Pluto	Young	Chi str	170	Sept 27	Cruise	Chinese Government		
6 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	Oct 7	Foochow	Borntræger and Co		
O D	Talwah	Stoddard	Am str	245	Aug 30	Hankow	Russell and Co		
8 a	Tantloo	Blatchely	Am str	—	Apr 8	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
F W	Vinberg	Lowell	Am str	238	Aug 31	Nagasaki	Russell and Co	Hioho via N'anki	Immediately
1 a	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	170	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		

16 STEAMERS

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
2 p	Ada	Black	Br sch	898 Oct 4	Nagasaki	Hall & Holtz		
1 s	Alicia Annie	Kirby	Br bq	300 Oct 11	Swatow	Foxes and Co		
7 s	Alaska	Cavenagh	Am sh	1171 June 9	Puget Sound	Russell and Co	Foochow	Immediately
1 p	Alexander	Dempster	Br bq	208 Sept 30	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
7 c	Algernon	Otty	Br bq	416 Oct 12	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
1 s	Alice Thompson	Solavo	Br bq	309 Sept 23	Hakodadi	Frazar and Co	Hiogo	
6 c	Andrew Jackson	McCallum	Br sh	1253 Sept 12	Puget Sound	Russell and Co		
O U L	Anna Kimball	William	Am sh	985 July 31	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
1 s	Andes	Ottzen	Am sh	408 Sept 7	Amoy	T. W. Song and Co	Amoy Singapore & Newchwang	Early
3 c	Anita	Askins	Br bq	348 Oct 15	Foochow	Augustine Hend and Co	Kobe, Japan	Early
6 p	Aquarius	Altman	Dut lg	220 Oct 13	Nagasaki	Hall and Holtz		
2 p	Arracon	Gessin	N-Gr. sh	800 Oct 3	Amoy	Wm. Pastau and Co		
2 s	Assuncion	Ileno	Spa bq	270 Oct 1	Manila	Frazar and Co	Amoy & Manila	Early
3 c	Borealis	Henderson	Br sh	920 Aug 14	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
1 s	Cesar	Shock	Br bq	306 Sept 26	Keelung	Master		
1 p	Canton	Meisner	Sia sh	779 Aug 20	Swatow	T. W. Song and Co	Chefoo & N'chwang	18th instant
9 s	Charley	Lanester	Am bq	440 Sept 30	Keelung	John M. Nixon, Jr.	Newchwang	
4 c	Charger	Lester	Br sh	1169 July 13	Liverpool	Olyphant and Co		
7 c	Chillingham		Br bq	452 Oct 11	Foochow	J. S. Baron	Yokohama & Hiogo	Early
7 c	Corchia	Walker	Br bq	374 Sept 24	Cardiff	Scheibler Matthiae & Co	Yokohama	Immediately
2 c	Courser	Dickey	Am bq	495 Aug 21	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co	New York	Immediately
8 s	Craigiechie	Vaughen	Br bq	226 Oct 12	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
9 s	Dashing Wave	Vandervord	Br bq	336 Oct 4	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Foochow	Cld. 10th inst
7 c	Dilpassund	Jones	Br bq	624 Sept 30	London	Gilman and Co	New York	20th instant
1 p	Dolphin	Maternocr	Japa bq	400 Oct 14	Nippon	T. Kroes and Co		
2 p	Eleanor Wood	Graves	Br bq	531 Oct 28	Foochow	Order		
7 c	Eulhogian	Faulker	Br sh	538 Sept 15	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	26th instant
1 p	Fanny Smail	Firth	Br bq	389 Sept 30	Keelung	Frazar and Co	Chefoo	Cld. 14th inst
7 s	Francis Henry	Quayle	Br sh	450 Sept 28	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 s	Frederick	Nicene	Belg sh	603 Oct 13	Singapore	Borneo Company Limited		
8 p	Georges & Mathilde	Plotard	Fr bq	315 Oct 11	Hakodadi	A. Nachtrieb and Co		
2 s	Glenish	Hall	Br bq	372 Oct 13	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
9 c	Glenloch	Dyson	Br bq	317 Aug 20	Keelung	J. B. Field and Co		
3 c	Golden State	Delano	Am sh	944 Aug 23	New York	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Hap Sing	Stehr	Sia bq	815 Aug 28	Hongkong	Fung Hing		
3 s	Hindostan	Rennie	Br sh	899 Aug 21	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	20th instant
7 c	H-Mari	Niska	Russ bq	490 Aug 23	Cardiff	Order		
2 s	Irene	Behrens	N-Gr. sh	263 Oct 3	Hamburg	Wm. Pastau and Co		
8 s	Isabella Joanna	Brink	Dut bq	267 Oct 11	Rotterdam	Scheibler, Matthiae & Co		
2 s	John Eyston	Tough	Br bq	346 Aug 4	Nagasaki	W. R. Adamson and Co		
2 c	Juan Rattray	Williams	Am bq	486 Oct 2	Swatow	Bourjan, Hubener and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 16th inst
O W	Lauderdale	Moodie	Br sh	851 Oct 5	Foochow	Gilman and Co		
O U L	Lizzie Allen	Cox	Br sch	325 Oct 10	Southsea Island	Glover and Co		
7 c	Lyttleton	Beck	Br sh	585 Oct 13	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
O W	Macedon	Summerfield	Br bq	496 Oct 1	Sydney	Dow and Co	Yokohama	Early
7 s	Margot	Valguardsen	N-Gr. bq	202 Oct 14	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Wm. Pastau and Co		
2 c	Mascua	Laupher	Am bq	540 Sept 16	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	New York	Early
8 s	Melrose	Kindred	Br bq	286 Sept 26	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Yokohama	
9 s	Najaden	Nielsen	Norw sch	237 Oct 13	Keelung	Alfred Dent		
8 c	Oberlin	Macfarlane	Br bq	253 Sept 26	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
H Q	Ocean Chief	Rennie	Br sh	747 Sept 28	Liverpool	Borneo Company Limited		
8 s	Ocean Empress	McDonald	Br sh	1067 Aug 28	Cardiff	Russell and Co	Foochow	Cld. 16th inst
1 c	Ornate	March	Br sh	738 Aug 30	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	20th instant
8 s	Pak Wan	Shiell	Br sh	795 Aug 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	20th instant
1 p	Pallas	Wulff	N-Gr. bk	526 Oct 12	Foochow	Scheibler Matthiae & Co	Yokohama	Early
1 c	Queen's Own	Wood	Br bq	457 Oct 12	Foochow	Bourjan, Hubener and Co		
9 s	Richard	Ewert	Br bq	353 Oct 13	Swatow	Wm. Pastau and Co		
1 s	Rifle	Elliot	Br bq	224 Oct 12	Swatow	Wheelock and Meller	Nagasaki	Immediately
1 p	Royal Saxon	Yule	Br sh	799 Sept 30	Foochow	Russell and Co		
6 p	Saturnus	Diederick	N-Gr. bk	332 Oct 12	Swatow	Siemssen and Co		
1 p	Sea Queen	Large	Br sh	377 Aug 22	Put back	Fung Hing		
7 p	Solika	Hummell	N-Gr. bq	207 July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
1 s	Stjold	Jensen	Dan bq	194 Oct 9	Chefoo	Wm. Pastau and Co		
3 c	Sovereign of India	Burrows	Br sh	773 Aug 21	Sydney	Frazar and Co	London	Immediately
8 s	St. Magnus	Easterbrook	Br bq	281 Sept 23	Sydney	M. G. Holmes	Chefoo & N'chwang	Immediately
1 c	St. Mary	Young	Sia bq	411 Aug 28	Keelung	Siemssen and Co		
3 c	Tameralane	Hedley	Br sh	764 Sept 27	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	21st instant
A H W	Tyburnia	Stephens	Br sh	961 Oct 6	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
8 s	Valetta	Gover	Am bq	386 Oct 10	Hakodadi	Olyphant and Co		
1 c	Veicola	Woolan	Br bq	460 Sept 26	Nagasaki	Hall and Holtz		
9 c	W. W. Smith	Gleaton	Br sh	661 Sept 27	Sydney	Holliday, Wise and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Westward Ho	Kirk	Br bq	577 Oct 11	Foochow	Master		
7 c	Wm. Turner	Redmond	Br bq	431 Sept 29	Liverpool	Gilman and Co	New York	Immediately
7 c	Zemindar	Patterson	Br sh	1096 Oct 12	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
74 VESSELS								

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec.	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MRN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
3 s	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 13	Chinkiang
Wusung	Rodney	.....	Hennerage	H. M. S.	78	.....	.....	Oct 3	Canties Bay
2 s	Porfuit	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour	H. I. M. S.	8	260	160	Sept 10	Chefoo
2 s	Kien Chan	.....	.....	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
	Scorpion	.....	de la Salle	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 20	Takao

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No. & Sec.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TON-NAOE.	AGENTS.
Receiving Ships.					
8 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	F. Hormusjee and Co., and C. Pallanjee and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
Hulks.					
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingman	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapulhi	Crood	British barque	545	Harbor Master
6 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

[Edited by R. S. GUNDRY, Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.]